

Bismarck Daily Tribune.

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Price Five Cents.

DAKOTA'S CAPITAL.

Brief History of the Removal of the Seat of Government from Yankton.

How and Why Bismarck Was Selected Above All Others as the Capital City.

A Description of the Central Portion of the Capitol Building Now Fully Completed.

With a Perfect Picture of the Entire Structure as It Will Appear When Finished.

The Whole a Magnificent Free Gift to the People of Dakota Territory.

Record of a Year.

Exactly one year ago Gov. Ordway approved the bill passed by the territorial legislature, removing the seat of government from the city of Yankton. For twenty one years the capital had been located in that city, at the extreme south-east part of the great territory of Dakota, and the sessions of the legislature and the territorial offices had to be provided for in rented and in appropriate buildings. Early in the session the legislature resolved to delay no longer in taking some appropriate and judicious action toward carrying out the wishes of the people and permanently locating the capital at some central and accessible point. As the result of wise counsels and careful consideration of the various plans for the accomplishment of so important a work, the legislature on March 8, 1883, passed the bill known as house file number 27, removing the seat of government from Yankton. The

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW

were plain and unmistakable in their intent, and the bill went no further than to provide for the summary removal of the seat of government and its subsequent re-establishment at some point to be selected by the nine members of the capital commission named in the bill, on or before July 1, 1883. During the intervening time the right of the governor to temporarily name the capital was recognized. The act was so drawn and amended that the capital commissioners could not profit by the exercise of the ministerial power granted them, and they were simply commanded on or before July 1, to locate the capital at some point most convenient and centrally located to the people of the entire territory. Both the present boundaries of the territory and the possible future boundaries of the state were to be taken into consideration, and the only restrictions as to location was the provision that the city or county in which the capital should be located must first contribute \$100,000 cash and 160 acres of land, the proceeds from the sale of which should also be devoted toward securing the erection of a permanent capital building. The commission named in the bill consisted of four members from south, three from north, one from central Dakota, and one from the Black Hills, viz Alexander Hughes, Alexander McKenzie, B. F. Spaulding, Dr. M. W. Scott, Geo. H. Mathews, John P. Belding, D. M. Thompson, C. H. Myers, H. H. DeLong. The commission duly organized by the election of officers and at once advertised for bids for the

LOCATION OF THE CAPITAL.

which were duly opened at a public meeting of the commission held at Canton, D. T. Immediately afterward the commission visited in a body the dozen or more cities that presented bids, chief among which were Bismarck, Huron, Pierre, Mitchell, Ordway, Aberdeen, Steele, Canton and Redfield. The largest bid was \$161,000 cash and 160 acres of land, offered by the city of Mitchell. The commission, however, took chiefly into consideration the desirability of a fine natural site, good surroundings, and a location central, both to population and area. After giving the subject the most careful attention, and examining the cities and their claims in the most thorough and unprejudiced manner possible, the commission, at a meeting held at Fargo on the 3d day of June, 1883, unanimously decided upon Bismarck, and named this city as the capital of Dakota. Immediately thereafter the governor and other territorial officers removed their offices to this city and into a temporary capital building, which was at once provided. Bismarck citizens without delay placed in the hands of the treasurer of the capital commission the \$100,000 donated toward the erection of the capital building, which is to be given as a free gift to the people of Dakota. The commission, as provided in the capital removal act, immediately took the necessary steps for securing the erection of the capital building, and from a number of plans selected that of Architect Buffington, of Minneapolis, Minn. The cut presented on this page is made from the plans and sketch of Architect Buffington, and is an absolutely correct representation of

THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

as it will appear when fully completed. The exterior of the central part of the building, exclusive of that portion of the tower above the roof is already completed.

The seat of government was located at Bismarck on the 3rd day of June last. One hundred and sixty acres of the half section donated by the city for a site for the seat of government, was platted and laid out into lots, streets, parks, etc. Eighteen acres in the center of this tract was reserved for the capitol building and grounds. The contracts for the erection of the main or center building was let August 17, and the excavation for the foundation was commenced on the same day. So rapidly did the work progress that by the 20th of January, 1884, 4,000,000 of brick were laid in the walls, the roof was on, the iron work placed in position, and the building ready for the plasterers. The most skilled workmen were employed and



THE NEW DAKOTA STATE HOUSE AT BISMARCK, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION TO BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY IN JUNE, 1884.

only the very best material was used in its construction. All the brick were laid in cement. The finish is of Sims pressed brick, which are equal to the best, and are of a light salmon color. The trimmings are of Joliet stone and terra cotta, which contrast finely with the brick. The part now so near completion is 92 feet in width by 153 in length and three stories above the basement. The basement is twelve feet high and lighted and ventilated, and will be used for committee rooms, store rooms, etc.

The first or main floor is eighteen feet to the ceiling; has four halls which center in the rotunda, and will be occupied as follows: Executive offices, offices for attorney general and the treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, railroad and tax commissioners. Each office is provided with a fine fire proof vault.

On the second floor is the hall of the house of representatives, 50x93 feet, with 35 foot ceilings. It occupies all of the west end of the building above the second floor to the roof. When finished this will be one of the finest assembly chambers in the west, and will seat comfortably from 150 to 175 members. It will have a gallery with a large seating capacity. The remaining portion of this floor is for committee rooms and offices for the judges of the supreme court. The third floor will be used for committee rooms.

Steam heating apparatus and gas and electric light fixtures will be placed in the building by the middle of April, and it will be entirely completed.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

by the 15th of next June. There has been already expended \$120,000, and it will require a further expenditure of \$60,000 to finish and put in the necessary heating apparatus. The south front, to be built this summer, from the proceeds of the sale of the lots deeded to the territory, is 90x100 feet and is to be of the same height and finish as shown above, and will contain the senate chamber with necessary committee room, territorial library, etc.

The completed building has four entrances and four fronts, each having the same finish. The tower is 185 feet in height above the ground level. The building stands upon an elevation about 100 feet above the business portion of the city, and commands a view for twenty miles up and down the river.

Bismarck Brick Blocks.

The pride of the city of Bismarck is her solid and substantial brick buildings, all but one of which were erected during the year 1883, and which will be succeeded by as many more during the present year, the plans for which are already drawn, and in one or two instances work has been commenced. The new brick buildings for 1884 will include two hotels, a livery stable business house for L. N. Griffin, business house of Capt. Baker, bank of Mellon Bros' and several other three-story buildings for store and office purposes. Of course the most prominent brick building in Bismarck is the territorial capitol, which occupies a commanding position, and which is visible for miles. This is fully described elsewhere and further mention is not necessary. Next of importance comes the territorial penitentiary, located a mile east of the city, and erected at a cost of \$50,000. The new high school, just completed at a cost of \$30,000, occupies a commanding position midway between the business center of the city and the capitol. The largest business building is the three story and basement First National bank block, which is now ready for occupancy, and which cost \$65,000. This building is to be occupied by the First National bank, Frank Frisby, druggist, J. W. Clarke, stationer, the United States land office and other tenants. The next building in size and artistic appearance is the Dakota Block,

corner Main and Second streets. This is a three story building erected at a cost of \$34,000, and is occupied on the ground floor by Whitley & Bushman, wholesale grocers, H. R. Mead & Co., dry goods, Peterson & Veeder, druggists, H. H. Day, jeweler, and office tenements on the second and third floors. The Bismarck National bank block, erected in 1882 at a cost of \$35,000, is occupied by the bank, Sig. Hausner & Co., wholesale clothiers, a public hall and masonic lodge room on the third floor and offices on the second floor. The Central block, three story brick, cost \$35,000, and is occupied by Van Houten Bros. & Little, hardware, M. Eppinger, clothing, and numerous law, real estate and business offices. The Merchants' National bank block, a three story structure, corner of Fourth and Meigs streets, is just completed at a cost of \$35,000, and is one of the most artistic and perfectly built and furnished business buildings in the city. The banking room is furnished with costly fire and burglar proof vaults, and the entire building, like the First National bank and other blocks, is heated by steam. The Corner and Slattery block, corner Third and Meigs streets, is but two stories in height, but is a substantial structure and cost \$16,000. It is occupied by Johnson & Abrams, boots and shoes, C. H. Phelps' New York art store, and business offices.

Bismarck Street Railway.

One of the wealthiest and best known of the self-made men of the great northwest is Thomas Lowry, the millionaire owner of the Minneapolis and St. Paul street railway systems. Mr. Lowry came to the northwest a dozen years ago, his only capital being a knowledge of law and a faith in the future of Minnesota, Dakota and the great northwest. That he is today one of the wealthiest citizens of Minneapolis and the best known business man of Minnesota, is due largely to his sound business judgment, backed by his faith in the future of the northwest. At an early day Mr. Lowry recognized the fact that Bismarck is to be the Minneapolis of Dakota, and he invested largely in Biddle's and Coffin's additions to this city, and is today largely interested in 1,000 acres of land adjoining the city and capitol grounds on the north, south and east. Bismarck could receive no higher compliment than to be selected by Mr. Lowry as a good place for investment. He has made a fortune not only for himself, but for many others who have entrusted money with him for investment. He is interested in the proposed system of street railway for Bismarck, and will improve his property by making it easily accessible by lines of street railroad and then selling each alternate lot. Mr. Lowry makes \$100 a day profit out of his Minneapolis street railways, and will invest a large part of this in improving his Bismarck property. Application has been made for the railway charter and it is proposed to have the street cars running during the present year.

Bismarck Banks.

Bismarck has five banks, viz. The First National, the Bismarck National, the Merchants National, the Capital National and the bank of Mellon Bros. All occupy large banking rooms especially built for the purpose and all but one are located in brick buildings owned by the officers or stockholders of each institution. All are well officered, have new fire and burglar proof vaults and safes, are conservatively conducted and do a large and strictly legitimate banking business. The Merchants National and Capital National are referred to in detail elsewhere in this issue, and anything further regarding them is unnecessary. The First National bank occupies a block of its own erected at a cost of \$65,000 and is one of the most substantial financial institutions

in the territory. The Bismarck National occupies the first floor, corner of the Union brick block, and has as large a line of deposits, and does as large and conservative a business as any like institution in the northwest. Mayor Raymond is president, and the stockholders comprise the leading citizens and business men of Burleigh county. The bank of Mellon Bros. transacts a general banking business, makes collections in all parts of the United States and Canada, and has correspondents in St. Paul, Chicago, New York and Pittsburg. Its mammoth fire and burglar proof vault is conceded to be one of the best in Dakota, and is used by the Bismarck Loan and Trust company, and others having valuable deposits.

Bismarck Water Works.

Hon. Alex. McKenzie and B. B. Mellon of Bismarck are now in the east for the purpose of purchasing a Worthington pump and 800 tons of water mains, and are under contract to furnish Bismarck with a complete system of water works by the first day of July 1884. The ground, eighteen acres, near the bridge, has been secured, the survey for the mains made and active work will begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Not only will the terms of the ordinance and franchises be complied with, but larger mains will be put in and the branches extended northward two blocks further than called for. An engine house, will be required 30x100 of brick with iron roof. The water will be pumped from the river into large reservoirs and after it has thoroughly settled will be distributed by mains to all parts of the city. The original intention was to put in mains on Main street as far east as Tenth street and on seven or eight of the cross streets, but in addition to this it has been decided to cross the railroad right of way and put in at least half a mile on the south side of the track. It is also intended to have the mains so arranged that a direct pressure can be had in case of fire, if desired, although the force obtained from the reservoir 150 feet above the city will be sufficient for ordinary purposes. The works will cost \$100,000 when completed July 1st, next.

Bismarck Greenhouses.

In 1881 Major E. M. Fuller established the Bismarck greenhouses and nurseries, which is today one of the noted business enterprises of the territory. The enterprise has paid well from the very first and Major Fuller has today covering his flower beds 10,000 feet of glass, including green houses and hot beds, and supplies the market with hot houses and green house plants, vegetable plants, vegetable and flower seeds, forest trees and tree seed for timber culture. He handles no seeds or plants on commission, and his business has grown to such an extent that his illustrated annual catalogue for 1883 comprises 40 closely printed pages. Bismarck cut flowers and floral designs are shipped to all parts of the territory and adjoining states during all seasons of the year.

Coal Mining near Bismarck.

C. W. Thompson, of Bismarck, superintendent of coal development and supply for the Northern Pacific, in an interview with a Minneapolis Journal correspondent gave some interesting information. Mr. Thompson said that his company is taking out 200 tons of fine bituminous coal per day at the Bozeman mines and is giving employment to 200 men. Half of this output is from the Chestnut mine in the Rocky Canyon and the balance from the company's mine on the divide above. A narrow gauge road has been constructed from the west end of the Bozeman tunnel to this mine and is now in active operation, while other mines are on the eve of development. This coal is now shipped to

Butte City and Wickes for use in the ore roasting process and is admirably adapted to that purpose and will be used throughout the mining districts of Montana as rapidly as they can be reached by railroad communication. This coal is also used in locomotives and is shipped as far east as Moorhead and as far west as Butte City. The company has orders for 1,500 tons from one firm in Butte alone. The lignite mines at Sims, Dakota, Little Missouri, and Lignite station, are also producing well. About 100 tons are being taken out daily at Lignite, and from 100 to 200 tons daily at Little Missouri or Medora. This is largely consumed by settlers along the line and is utilized with other coal for generating steam for motive power in the operation of the road. When used with Bozeman bituminous coal the lignite is well adapted to this purpose and is a great saving in expense of operating the great trans continental line.

The Marquis' Enterprise.

Marquis de Mores, the millionaire Frenchman, who has been investing so much capital in cattle, slaughtering houses and lands on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, is making Bismarck a central point for his operations. He has erected a cold storage house and ice house for the accommodation of the large dressed beef, fish and butter trade that he will do here. His ice house contains fifteen hundred tons. The Marquis owns sixteen thousand acres of land northeast of Bismarck that he will put under cultivation as soon as practicable. The present season he will break three thousand acres, and through his local attorneys, Allen and Barnes, will offer inducements to settlers on the adjoining government lands. He will rent the plowed land in tracts of 80 acres and encourage small farmers. He means immediate development. The pushing Frenchman is also a heavy stockholder and officer of the Bismarck loan and trust company and is at this time in New York city, inviting capital on a large scale to come to Bismarck and Dakota and spread itself over our fertile prairies. His operations extend from Portland to St. Paul. His attorneys live here, and the secretary's office of the Refrigerator Car company, his largest interest, is in Bismarck. The capitalization of this company is five million dollars.

Kidder County.

Kidder county, which adjoins Burleigh county on the east, is one of the most fertile and prosperous in North Dakota. To the seekers for new homes Kidder county offers unusual attractions in fine farming lands, good schools, pure water and flourishing towns, of which Steele, the county seat, is the chief. The first attempt at agricultural development in the county was in 1878, when W. E. Steele had 400 acres of breaking done. In 1879 Mr. John Van Dusen broke 1,300 acres on the Troy farm. During the years 1880-1-2 the Steele farm had 700 acres under cultivation, the Troy farm 2,000 acres, and other settlers 2,900 acres, making a total of 5,000 acres. In the year 1883 alone 10,200 acres were broken, or nearly twice as much as during the three previous years, and this amount will probably be doubled next year. Over 200 farm houses were erected in Kidder county in 1883 and the city of Steele and other towns had a most wonderful and rapid growth. The hay product of the county for 1883 was 4,000 tons, of which 1,500 tons were shipped to Fort Keogh, Montana.

Chamber of Commerce.

Bismarck has a chamber of commerce, with over 100 members. Dr. W. A. Bentley is president, and F. J. McKinney, secretary, who will cheerfully give information about the Missouri slope.

IMPERFECT PAGE

THE tide of immigration is already pouring into Dakota. Its volume this year will be unprecedented. There's room enough and excellent land enough for all.

The Bismarck Tribune.

COLONEL DONAN'S MEMORIAL.

One of the best articles on Dakota that has ever appeared in print was the memorial presented to the Episcopal convention at Philadelphia last autumn, and as a result of his statement of the case the convention established the bishopric of North Dakota.

Colonel Donan's memorial is as follows:

No region in the United States or the world is attracting more widespread and favorable attention today than the imperial territory of the American Northwest, and none is or could be more worthy of such regard. With its 150,000 square miles of area, embracing every variety of soil, climate and capacity of production, it is an empire grander than any of the dominions for which an army have wrestled in bloody strife during all the ages. It is greater and grander in domain than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and half of Pennsylvania all combined.

It is 30,000 square miles larger than England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, with Jersey and the Isle of Man thrown in—nearly 20,000,000 acres larger than Great Britain, proud mistress of the seas. It is as far in a straight line from Pembina on its northern border, to Yankton, on its southern boundary, as it is from Chicago to Memphis; from New York to Raleigh, North Carolina; or from Ontario, Canada, to Washington. Its 36,000,000 acres of land would make 600,000 farms of 160 acres each. If it was as densey populated as Connecticut it would contain 16,955,000 inhabitants, or one third the whole population of the union; as densely populated as England, it would contain 58,350,000, and as densely populated as Belgium, it would have 65,400,000.

Every foot of all this vast area is rich in agricultural, pastoral or mineral resources. It includes the grandest grain fields, the greatest gold mines and the greenest pastures on the globe. Its whole surface is traversed by majestic rivers and crystal lakes. From the golden harvest-burdened valley of the Red river of the North, to the gold-rimmed peaks and pine-clad slopes of the Black Hills, from the romantic confines of the Yellowstone to the horizon-fenced cornfields and pastures of Yankton and Niobrara, it is a land fair and fruitful enough to tempt the angels in their flight to pause and wonder whether a new Eden has not been formed and domed with sapphire skies. It is a land of wheat fields and meadows, of fruit trees and golden grain; under the feet a garden of flowers, and the bluest of heavens bending above and resting its arch on the walls of the forest.

Its climate unites all that is bracing and inspiring. It is a climate of health and vigor, serving to work and the very audacity of dash. No more robust and enterprising tribes of Indians than those of Dakota ever raised the scalp of their foes or smoked the peace pipe with their friends, and their white successors bid fair to become proverbial for strength, intelligence, energy and industry.

The growth of this magnificent territory has been unparalleled in the history of the world. But twelve years ago, Gen. Hazen, who now grinds out at Washington daily weather rations for the country, stigmatized it in an official report as a "frigid alkali desert, uninhabited and uninhabitable," and but seven years ago Custer and his battalion were massacred by the Sioux just over its western border, and wild beasts and wilder men roamed undisturbed over the mighty wilderness. Today a hundred magic cities like Fargo and Deadwood, Bismarck and Jamestown, Grand Forks, Sioux Falls, Huron, Pierre and Aberdeen, have sprung from the wild prairie grass, full panoplied with all the armory of metropolitan life. Electric lights send forth their radiance where but as yesterday unexplored darkness reigned supreme. Churches, schools, banks and daily papers are sown broadcast all over the feeding places of yesterday's antelope and buffalo. The skulls and bones of the scarce-departed denizens of the wilderness are still strewn in the streets of cities that patronize lectures and opera, and keep pace with Philadelphia and Boston in culture and style. Every day and every hour are adding to the wonders. New towns and cities spring up like toadstools in the dewfall of a night. New railroads are being pushed in all directions. New enterprises are being undertaken, new industries established, new sources of wealth and prosperity developed with every rising sun.

Thousands of people are pouring in from every land beneath the skies. All classes, ages, sexes and conditions are flocking to Dakota's field of golden grain, her mines of golden ore, and her exhaustless stores of golden promise. Steamers are loaded down to the guards, and all the railways are panting under their burdens of home and fortune hunters. From a population of 2,402 whites in 1861, and 14,180 in 1870, the territory rose to 135,000 in 1880, and 250,000 in 1882, and at least 350,000 in 1883, and the tide rolls in with ever-increasing surge. And such a population can be found in no other state or territory of the union.

Dakota means "confederation," and the Dakota Indians were confederate and allied braves of many tribes. Their white successors maintain the distinction of the name. They are cosmopolitans, confederate sons and daughters of every land and clime. It is a population of incomparable energy, enterprise, thrift, public spirit and freedom of opinion and speech. They all stand shoulder to shoulder in every effort to advance the material or moral welfare of their glorious commonwealth, soon to be, and its rush forward in wealth, power and importance, has shown how well they work.

Such is the territory, which, with its 360,000 people, appeals to the church for recognition and aid. Such is the territory, grand in extent and infinite in resources, glorious in prosperity for the present and in promise for the future, which has so long been virtually ignored by church and state. The state has made it a combined hospital, asylum and Botany Bay, for political cripples, beggars and criminals. The church has treated it as a sort of an "annex" to the Sioux Indians. It appoints a missionary bishop to the Indians, and then tacks on their 350,000 Dakota whites to the hinder end of its jurisdiction. We are weary of this treatment and we pray respectfully and earnestly for a change.

We wish, if the right reverend fathers of the house of bishops deem it expedient, two dioceses established, one for North Dakota and the other for South Dakota. The territory is too large and unwieldy for one organization or jurisdiction, either political or ecclesiastical.

The division of the vast domain on the 46th parallel of latitude will most assuredly be made in the near future. South Dakota will include the wide and fertile grain fields and pastures of the southeastern portion of the territory, and the rich mining regions of the Black Hills, one of whose mines alone ships \$4,000,000 a year in gold bricks. This section has now a population of nearly 250,000, and a total area of 75,000 square miles, about equal to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware.

North Dakota has almost exactly the same area as her southern sister section, including the far-famed wheat fields of the Red River Valley of the North, the vast and scarcely explored Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain regions, the prairies of the James and Missouri, and the mighty pampas of the northwestern counties, where the flocks and herds of a nation may find pasture. It is a magnificent domain of 75,000 square miles, while New York has but 49,000, Pennsylvania but 46,000, Ohio but 39,000, and all six New England states combined but 65,000. The population January 1, 1883, was estimated at 110,000.

Since that time many new counties have been formed and organized, tens of thousands of acres of government and railroad lands have been taken by new settlers, hundreds of new farms have been opened up, more than a score of flourishing towns have sprung up where the prairie grass was unbroken then, and all the older towns have grown with marvelous rapidity; so that it is safe to assume that the population of North Dakota has increased at least 25,000 in the eight months since Jan. 1, 1883. The ratio of growth in every respect is without precedent or parallel.

The taxable valuation of North Dakota in June, 1880, was \$7,324,707; in June, 1883, \$70,000,000.

The postal revenue for North Dakota for the year ending June 30, 1880, amounted to \$30,540; for the year ending June 30, 1882, \$75,294.

In June, 1880, there were but one private and two national banks in North Dakota; January 1, 1883, there were fourteen national and twenty-two private banks. In June, 1880, there were but nine churches; in January, 1883, there were seventy-six, costing \$196,000. In June, 1880, there were but seventeen school buildings; in March, 1883, there were 327 public and thirteen private schools; since that time Fargo has completed an \$85,000 school building, and the foundation of half a dozen collegiate institutions have been laid in various portions of the territory.

In June, 1880, there were in North Dakota but ten weekly newspapers and one daily; in January, 1883, there were eleven daily, forty-two weekly and six monthly publications, and new ones have been established at the rate of from one to three a week ever since to supply the demands of an intelligent, newspaper reading people, daily growing in numbers.

In June, 1880, there but 136,357 acres in cultivation; in January, 1883, there were 783,356, and the value of the wheat crop alone for 1883 is estimated at \$15,000,000.

In June, 1880, there were but 269 miles of railroad in operation in North Dakota; in September, 1883, there was something over 1,000 miles in operation and several hundred more in process of constructing. North Dakota has today a greater railroad mileage than Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Florida, Oregon, Arkansas, Mississippi, Nevada, West Virginia, Delaware or Rhode Island, and that two sections together have nearly 2,000 miles.

The number of acres of land entered in North Dakota during the year ending June 30, 1879, under the act of congress requiring actual settlement or cultivation was 575,007; during the year ending June 30, 1883, the entries reached the enormous aggregate of 6,550,567 acres.

Such rapidity of growth has never before been witnessed on earth. The field is a grand one for the church to enter. The harvest is ripening but the laborers are few. We have in North Dakota seventeen Episcopal parishes and missions, three self-supporting, six church building completed or in process of erection, and church property valued at \$30,000. The Rev. B. F. Cooley, of Fargo, and myself, have been sent to ask if the right reverend fathers of the church can longer ignore the great and growing opportunity which North Dakota offers the harvesters of God—if they can ignore her great and growing needs?

Praying and hoping for a favorable response, I am, reverend and dear sir, yours most respectfully,

P. DONAN.

In walking along the streets of a Dakota town the stranger cannot but observe that every man he meets moves with a light, springy step, with head erect and with sparkling eyes. The women skip lightly over the pavements as if each nerve was a hidden spring, and their cheeks are tinged with a bloom that comes not from the druggist. Their every movement is suggestive of life and animation, and their faces are pleasing pictures of perfect health. Men and women alike trip along the streets as if in a hurry to reach some given point. They meet and pass acquaintances with a social nod, a bright smile and a cheery salutation—so cheery



BISMARCK NATIONAL BANK BLOCK AND MASONIC HALL.

that one would think care or trouble had never dared to invade the territory. And why?

Our glorious, pure, heaven-sent climate tells the story. The bracing, clear atmosphere and glad sunshine come to us, bearing health and strength upon their invisible wings. They penetrate every portion of the territory upon their errands, and scatter health and its attendants, joy, happiness and sweet peace, with lavish hand to rich and poor alike. They brighten the once dim eye, tinge with the flush of health the once pallid cheek, and upon the skeleton frames upon which the grip of death was almost fastened, they build up bodies of robust health and strength. They clothe the brain with renewed vigor, quicken the failing senses and cause the laggard blood to dart through the veins with healthful pulsation. They cause that demon disease to flee from the prey it had marked for its own, and fill our western homes with health, happiness, peace and prosperity, where else the gloom of death or the harrowing scenes of sickness might prevail. Truly the giver of every good and perfect gift has thrice doubly blessed Dakota from out His omnipotent hand.

DAKOTA HOMES.

The writer received a letter recently from a friend in Pennsylvania, in which he said:

"The Dakota fever has attacked me vigorously and I am almost crazy to emigrate to your wonderful 'land of promise,' but I cannot do so on my wife's account. She has ever been used to refined society and a comfortable home, and could never live happily in the humble cabin or dwelling of the far west."

Our friend must have gotten his ideas of a western home from is dreams. On New Year's day we too, occasion to call at every house where the ladies received, and we carried with us a pair of observant eyes. While making the rounds, one thought overpowered us—that there was a spirited rivalry existing between our people as to which one could fit up their homes in the most beautiful and luxurious manner. An air of elegance and refinement met us upon every hand, and a cozy comfort and beauty of surroundings unknown in the states greeted our eyes at every stopping place. Some of the dwellings were built in a style of showy elegance that would not suffer by comparison if placed on a fashionable

street of a peopled city, and the inside convenience and ornamentation of all were fit for the proudest old king or queen that ever wore a royal diadem. Carpets of the finest texture and most beautiful design, oil paintings of great value, elegant pianos, costly furniture and a wealth of God's own incomparable ornamentation, natural plants and flowers, filled each peaceful, happy home with a beauty and grace that charmed the senses and held the eye a willing captive in the golden chains of fascination as it feasted upon the enchanting picture. Upon expressing his agreeable surprise at what he saw to a lady, she told the writer that she had resided in Bismarck for many years, and had visited nearly every home in the city, and that the large ma-

jority of them were fitted up in the same unsurpassed style. Even in the homes of the poorer classes an air of comfort prevailed that is unknown in the homes of a similar class in the east. As to refined society, lacking the dreamy dude and the giggling duds, we challenge comparison with any city that looms up on American soil. Our people are hearty all from the east, raised in the haunts of refinement, and it is not at all probable that they would drop their refined tastes and habits at the border which separates the states and territories. We have here the very essence of refinement—that which is coupled with the bravery required to leave the homes of youth and penetrate into the western wilds, as many of our ladies did a few years since. Go to one of the many social gatherings which occur in our city and look about you and converse with our ladies, doubting strangers, and if you do not admit that you never met more genuine refinement, beauty and grace in the cities of the east, our editorial head is at your disposal for a football, and you can kick it clear over the borders of the universe if you wish. Our ladies are queens of loveliness and refinement; they are noble and true mothers, wives and sweethearts, and the morality, quietude and peaceful prosperity of our city is largely due to their gentle influence.

It is not a rare occurrence for the TRIBUNE to receive an eastern paper containing a letter from some shiftless, improvident settler decrying Dakota. But a few days since a Chicago journal contained a communication from a man in a southern county calling upon the mayor of that city for aid to put him through the 'winer,' and in the letter he took occasion to hurl vituperation at the territory in no honied terms.

Such men would be unable to secure the necessities of life in any country under the sun. If the writer of the letter could be traced up it would be safe to wager the best farm in the territory against a penny whistle that he would be found to be idle, indolent, shiftless, and from his very nature incapable of making a living. We probably have in Burleigh county some as poor families as there are in the territory, and yet every one of them possessing health is living comfortably, and living in bright anticipation of the prosperity which they know the future has in store for them. They are never heard of appealing for public aid, and if some of them are obliged to live more plainly than they wish, they attribute the cause to the proper source, and do not hurl anathemas at the country. It sometimes happens that families emigrate to the west late in the fall and without any provision being made for the winter, and in such cases they may be called upon to endure privations that would not have fallen upon them had they exercised a little common sense and mature judgment in laying their plans. This is not a land where dollars grow on bushes and wealth is waited to the eager waiters on each passing breeze, but it is a land of productive soil that lies ready to bless with wealth and plenty all who will till it properly, and whose foresight has brought them here provided with all that is necessary to keep them until the harvest yields up its golden treasure. Croakers curse us with their presence yearly. They come here expecting to get rich in a few months, and when they find that they must amass wealth here as elsewhere, by labor and industry, they send letters back to their former homes crying down the country, and soon confer a lasting and

masses of those who have come here to dwell among us, are more than satisfied with their lot, and are thankful for the influence that led them to the great land of promise. They are prosperous and happy, and are yearly adding to their wealth. They see nothing but bright and propitious skies in the future, and wonder among themselves how the eyes of these malcontents can be so strangely eclipsed.

THE COMING TIDE.

THE TRIBUNE is almost daily in receipt of letters from parties in the east, asking for information regarding the section of country lying round about Bismarck. Each one of them breathes the same sentiment—that Dakota is the Mecca toward which the eyes of the whole country are turned in search of new homes to which they can emigrate from the overcrowded districts of the east. Countless thousands of weary, hopeful pilgrims will take up their line of march toward this great land of promise when the first soft zephyrs of spring fan away the frosts of winter, and here they will find homes and lifelong prosperity awaiting them. Dakota stretches out like an almost limitless sea upon every hand, and there is scarcely an acre of land within her broad domain that will not yield to the sturdy settler a golden harvest if touched by the magic influence of the gleaming plow. One is at times tempted to think that the all-wise God in His great wisdom caused certain influences to prevent the settlement of this grand northwestern empire until the surging millions began to jostle each other in the older states, and then, to relieve the pressure, threw wide open the welcoming gates and cried aloud unto such as were not comfortably situated in the east to gather together their wives and families and herds and household idols and come in and occupy the fairest land that ever reflected back His gracious smiles from its rich and productive bosom. The moccasin tracks of the red man have scarcely become cold ere they are obliterated with the flashing plow, and the hum of the reaper now re-echoes in pleasing harmony adown the valleys that erstwhile heard no sound but the yell of the savage.

That the rush to Dakota this year will be a great one, no one can doubt. If we read the signs of the times aright it will come as comes the flood, covering the land with settlers in its impetuous march, rising higher with each rolling wave until it covers all the broad bosom of the northwest with sturdy settlers whose strong arms shall cultivate the soil and pile their golden harvests into the great commercial marts of the world.

"We hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea."

It is coming from the east and from the south; from the sunny shores of Italy and from the vine-clad slopes of France; from the crowded marts of England and from the Emerald Isle; the sturdy German joins the rolling flood and the highlands and the lowlands of Scotland pour their thousands into the grand Dakota-bound phalanx; the dweller in the romantic hills of Switzerland sounds a farewell note upon his alpine horn and faces toward the great land of promise, and the Dane, the Norwegian, the Swede, the Russian, the Welshman—in short the oppressed and poverty-pinched people of every clime beneath the rays of heaven's sun are looking toward us with eager, hopeful eyes as they pack together their worldly goods and bid farewell to the land of their birth. Even the Almond-eyed, idol-worshipping Chinaman glances with his cut-biased eyes in this direction, with envy in every look, and wishes he could come too.

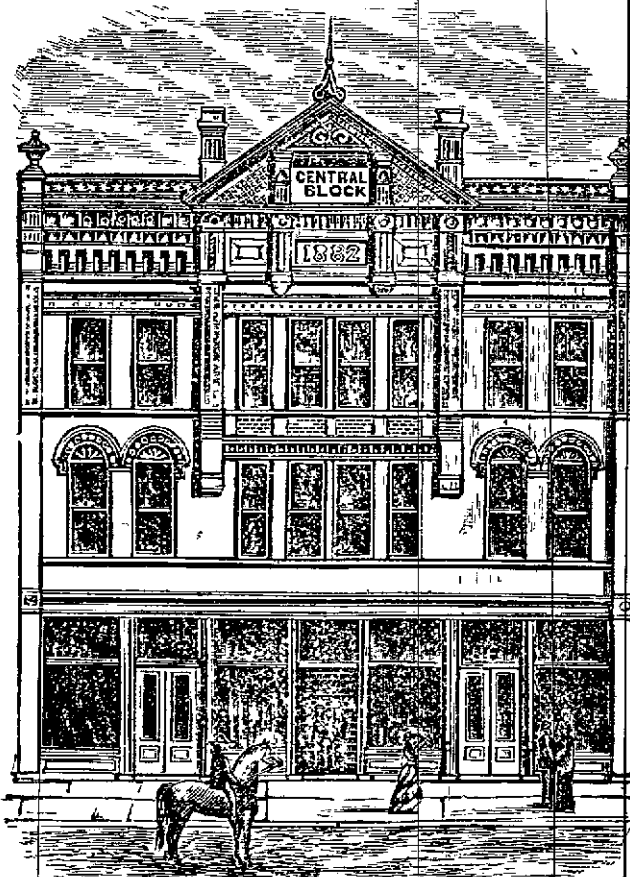
There is room enough for all. We could almost camp the world upon our lovely prairies and arable slopes, and the productions of our incomparable soil would feed the universe.

To all we bid a cordial welcome. There are homes here awaiting all, and they will be cordially greeted at our eastern gate and welcomed to peace and prosperity without regard to color, race, religion, previous condition of servitude or political opinions. Come on and help us build up a grand state that will one day raise its proud crest to the very skies and tower aloft, the wonder and envy of the whole civilized world.

Growth of Dakota.

Dakota is attracting universal attention throughout the civilized world, and the metropolitan newspapers of the east are daily filling their columns with reliable and valuable information relative to the territory that will prove of great value. For instance, the New York Times of a recent date says: "The marvellous growth of Dakota must excite the world or all who have studied the movement of the population and the settling of the new soil. Twenty years ago there were only a few hundred whites in the southwest corner of the territory; in 1870 the population was only 14,000, but in 1880, the population had grown to 135,000, and now it is believed there are over 250,000 persons in southern Dakota alone. The railroad companies are rapidly pushing their lines through from north to south and from east to west. Settlements are springing up as if by magic, and they are not mushroom mining camps that die soon after birth. In one settlement, which recently came into being, there were, only two weeks after the receipt of the first load of lumber, a bank, a newspaper office, two hotels, a church, seven stores, a market, two saloons, a telegraph office, a postoffice with 280 call boxes and 80 lock boxes, and three lumber yards. The soil is yielding enormous crops, emigrants are coming in by the thousands, and congressmen who have been repudiated by their constituents elsewhere arrive by every train."

The Bismarck Tribune, \$2 per annum.



CENTRAL BLOCK.

wished for blessing upon us by packing up their scanty baggage and returning to the east. Such croakers are not wanted here. We want men of muscle and industry, who realize that riches come not at the mere asking, and to all such we confidently promise prosperity and comfort, such as they can never acquire in the older states. As rich soil as ever blessed with plenty the efforts of the husbandman lies here outstretched like a great empire awaiting occupancy, and it will yield up its treasures in bountiful liberality to all who will encourage it to do so.

The sacred realm of heaven itself is decry by some, and we cannot expect Dakota to share a different fate. It is gratifying to state that these croakers are few and widely scattered, and that the great

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid, \$1.00
Three months, postage paid, 3.00
Six months, postage paid, 5.00
One year, postage paid, 10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$1.25.

TO ADVERTISERS!

The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 65, Tribune Building, New York.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

THERE are about 5,000 acres of timber land in Burleigh county, and the Missouri is skirted with heavy timber through McLean county as well.

The general manager of the Northern Pacific, upon information obtained from Duluth elevator men who received Missouri slope wheat, wrote agent Davidson at Bismarck, saying that the finest wheat received was from this region.

THE Missouri slope is well watered, creeks and rivers emptying into the Missouri every few miles on either side. The valleys of these streams are extremely fertile and afford excellent meadow lands. The table lands are best adapted to cereals.

THE Bismarck land district covers over half that portion of Dakota north of the 46th parallel, and contains more excellent land still vacant and subject to entry than any other district in the United States. The district comprises over 45,000 square miles.

It can be truly said that Bismarck is outside of the blizzard belt. While the late storms were raging with great fury both up and down the line, we were favored here with comparatively pleasant weather. But one slight blow has struck us this winter, and its severity was scarcely worthy of mention.

THE soil on the up-lands on the Missouri slope is an accumulation of vegetable and mineral matter from eight inches to five feet deep, resting upon a drift formation from thirty to fifty feet deep, every foot of which is richer in the elements of soil which makes farming successful, and therefore more profitable than the best land in New England.

ALONG the Missouri, Hart, Knife, Cannon Ball and Little Missouri rivers, the country is decidedly rolling, though not mountainous in any of its parts. The bottom lands along the Missouri are generally from a half a mile to twelve miles wide, and here the timber abounds. The table lands, however, are the best for grazing and grain, as the bottoms are formed by river deposits, making magnificent hay meadow.

A LARGE number of papers throughout the east have taken occasion to have oceans of sport over a recently published article in the TRIBUNE, in which we stated that Mr. Jones, living near Bismarck, struck coal while excavating a cellar for his house, and that when his fires need replenishing he simply goes down in the cellar, picks loose what coal he needs and carries it up. The story is true in every particular. And in this connection we may say that hundreds of families all over the land are living so near excellent outcroppings of good coal that it is almost a waste of time to hitch up a wagon to transport it to the door. Our locality is especially blessed with an abundance of excellent fuel, which can be secured with the most trifling labor. The scarcity of timber is not felt in the least.

THE lands contiguous to the Missouri river possess one invaluable advantage over those to the eastward of us in the fact that they are of a rolling nature, and dry out ready for seeding much earlier than the lands which lie flat and level. Our seeding season is always at least two weeks earlier than that of the Red river valley, and this gain of time enables us to plant more diversified crops than our neighbors east of us can do. When the farmers of the Red river and other valleys east of us begin their seeding in the spring, the grain in this locality is well out of the ground. Another advantage which redounds to the benefit of the settler is the fact that we have none of the large farms so common elsewhere over the territory. Where one settler in other localities owns and operates miles and miles of territory, our country is cut up into smaller farms and hence is far more thickly populated by the thrifty settlers whose labors and numbers bring us power and prosperity. One hundred and sixty acres is here regarded as a farm of ample proportions for any one settler, while in some localities there are scopes of country embracing many thousands of acres owned and operated by one person, who thus monopolizes the land to the detriment of others who would, if the land were on the market, come in and settle and build up the locality. This system of monopoly is a drawback to the country, and a

great hindrance to the prosperity of every locality in which it is practiced. Population brings power and thrift, and a scope of country which is cut up into small farms, each one of which is the home of a family, is always much farther advanced along the path which leads to power and greatness than is a portion of country where a few persons own and operate all the land. This system of small farming is one of which Burleigh and adjacent counties always boast with pride and satisfaction. The amount of ground under cultivation is fully as great as in the districts where large farming is practiced, the amount of grain raised is equally as great, and the increased population gives a prosperity unknown in other localities referred to.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

So many questions are asked by people in the east regarding Dakota, the following article has suggested itself:

Can I get government land near Bismarck? Yes, within 20 miles northeast and same distance southeast; also west the same distance. You cannot make your selections in advance of your arrival. You can find out by correspondence what localities or townships have vacant land in them the date your letter is received.

What do I have to do when I arrive at Bismarck looking for government land?

Go directly to the U. S. land office, call for the register, J. A. Rea, and ask him for a plat of a good township in Emmons, Burleigh, McLean, Mercer or Morton counties. That plat will show what is vacant and what is taken. Then look up the stage office or hire a team and drive directly to that township with the plat in hand. Look over several pieces, marking first, second and third choice. Return to the land office, inquire if those pieces are still vacant, and if they are decide which one you will take, go to a lawyer, get your papers made out for \$2, and present them to the register. You will then get a receipt for the government fees you pay and a description of the land you have entered.

How's the climate in winter? It is cold, but not worse than it is in New York, and not half as disagreeable as it is in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It seldom thaws and never rains. It is bright, crisp and invigorating. The snow is not heavy; atmosphere dry.

What is the surface of the country? Rolling prairie as a rule, and occasionally level stretches. It is well adapted to the highest agriculture.

When do you plow? The breaking season is from the middle of April to the middle of July. Breaking should be done while the grass is growing. When it begins to die in July it is time to quit.

When do you harvest? In August. The harvest season is usually dry, making it possible to secure our No. 1 hard wheat in the best shape.

How soon do you have to get on your land after you take it?

Within six months, but the homestead law may be amended, extending the time to twelve months, providing the settler builds a good house and does some plowing during that time.

How much wheat to the acre can I raise? From eighteen to thirty bushels, if you are a good farmer. The man who does his work well will get the best crop.

What do you use for oxen cost?

Good yoke, \$200.

What is the cost of a pair of good horses, harnessed and ready to hitch to a wagon?

About \$400.

What is the price of fuel?

Lignite coal at Sims, where it is mined, \$2.50 per ton; at other points, \$3, \$4 and \$5 per ton, according to distance from mines. You can find coal most anywhere in this region. Lignite makes a good fire and is extensively used. Wood is from \$1.50 to \$5 per cord.

How can I get most reliable information?

By subscribing for a live newspaper. Can I get a crop the first year?

Not a very good one. This soil should not be cultivated until the second season. The sod should have time to rot in its own way.

Have you good water?

Our water is good. Very little complaint is ever heard.

When do you have your rains in Dakota?

In April, May and June the principal rains fall. It is in these months we need moisture to make the first plowing of prairie sod easy and the wheat, oats, barley and vegetable crops grow.

What does it cost at the land office to enter a homestead?

Eighteen dollars.

Does the Missouri river cause lower freight rates?

It does.

Can I reach points up and down river from Bismarck by boat?

Yes, easily, and get your freight carried cheaply.

Have you churches and schools?

Plenty of them.

Is there a stage line from Aberdeen to Bismarck?

No, but we need one bad. It would pay.

Can you raise barley?

Yes, and we do. No better country in the world. More ought to raise it. It is both profitable and sure.

What does a farm hand get per month?

Thirty dollars and found.

What is a preemption?

A piece of land, 160 acres more or less that a settler takes from the government upon the condition that he improves and lives on it for not less than six months, before acquiring title. He can hold it however, for thirty-three months

if he see fit before paying for it. This law is most certain of being repealed by the present congress. Price per acre within forty miles of the railroad \$2.50 per acre; beyond that limit \$1.25 per acre.

Describe a blizzard?

It is a lively wind full of snow, more or less uncomfortable as snow storms always are. It is damaging too if the traveler is unprepared to wrestle with it.

When do you sow wheat? As soon as the frost is out of the ground to the depth of two or three inches.

What can I build a comfortable house for?

From \$200 to \$600 according to the size.

What does a fair milch cow cost?

From thirty-five to fifty dollars.

Is your country a good cattle country?

One of the very best, in our opinion a man who goes into stock on a moderate

distressed mourners with tear-baptized cheeks, flies along the thoroughfares toward the marble-dotted city of the dead in the suburbs. Little children whose faces indicate the presence of the demon of disease meet you at every turn, and young men and women who should be strong and robust and reveling in the flush of health pass you by with faltering steps and wearied mein and faces that seem to wear a look of longing for relief in death. But how is it in a Dakota town? The gleeful elf of health seem to laugh at you from each dimpled cheek, and bright, sparkling eyes shoot at you glances of strength and vigor. The step is light and springy, every movement of the body is crowned with the grace which health alone can impart, and every head is held as proudly erect as is that of a militia colonel in a Fourth of July parade. The warm blood bounds through the veins with a vigor born of perfect



MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK BLOCK.

scale will do better than any other fellow in his line.

Does produce bring good figures?

First class. Our farmers have not yet got very deep into butter, eggs, poultry etc. The farmers who will make specialties of this kind of stuff, will make a nice thing. By all means come and go to raising chickens, and making good butter.

How is the land on the Missouri north of Bismarck?

Excellent. Patted Woods has settlers who have lived there for many years—before a railroad was built in Dakota, and they are loud in their praises of the country. McLean county, north of Burleigh is probably the most fertile region in Dakota. The soil is heavy and the crops for the past three years speak for themselves. Only a small portion of the county is yet settled. There is room for thousands of settlers. Washburn is the county seat, and a live town it is, to.

A HEALTHY CLIMATE.

The healthfulness of the climate of Dakota is a theme upon which writers love to dwell. It has been so long since a funeral procession was seen in Bismarck that were one to pass along the streets today, it would be gazed upon as a rare curiosity, and attract as much attention as a circus parade. It is safe to assume that more than two-thirds of the silent sleepers who have been laid to rest in our cemetery during the past five years were sent there by incurable diseases contracted before emigrating to the west, and the large majority buried before the period named, breathed out their lives with their boots on in the earlier history of our city. An eminent physician informs the TRIBUNE that his practice will scarcely pay his living expenses, and he can boast of as large practice as any physician in the country. Were it not for business enterprises outside of his profession he could not accumulate money enough to pay his household expenses. He almost looks upon a professional call and the second advent synonymously, and would be startled by a ring at his night bell.

This same physician informs us that persons afflicted with asthma, quinsy, or any throat or lung trouble, are immediately benefitted by our pure and health-laden air. It enters into the worn-out system like a veritable elixir of life, heals the disease-wounded organs and infuses new life and spirits into the almost despondent sufferer. Every gentle breeze is laden with healing balm, and every inhalation of it lengthens life, and paints upon the once pallid cheek the ruddy glow of health.

Go through an eastern city and note well the people you meet in an hour's walk. Pale, sunken cheeks, hollow eyes, bent forms and pain-pinched features will momentarily pass before you, and the crutch and cane will be found doing frequent duty. The hollow cough of the consumptive will painfully assail your ears, and the limp of the rheumatic sufferer will cast an unpleasant reflection in your eyes. Occasionally the emblem of death fluttering in the breeze from the knob of a door will tell its sad story of bereavement, and the slow-moving hearse, followed by carriages in which sit

health, and the eye sparkles with a joyous brilliancy near which disease can never exist. When one leaves his house in the morning he cannot but pause a moment and drink in the life-prolonging air as the weary traveler allays his thirst at the bubbling, crystal spring, and as the lungs expand with the exhilarating atmosphere the eye sparkles and every nerve in the body quivers with renewed delight. The merry shouts and laughter of our children as they draw their sleds about the streets, or scamper here and there in childish sports, tell us that their little bodies know not the presence of disease or pain. Ladies can often be seen crossing a street with a lively, double-quick skip, and it is not because they are in a hurry, but because they feel bright and joyous and full of the vigor of health and are really running before they know it. Their sparkling eyes, cheeks tinged with the ruddy glow of health and agile movements, every one of which indicates that they know not the meaning of the word disease, attract the attention of strangers and tell them of the wonders of the climate with which our favored land is blessed.

Dakota is one grand sanitarium in which the only medicines required are prepared in Nature's wondrous laboratory and dealt out to all with generous hand. It is an asylum for the sick and pain-racked people of the world where they can regain their lost health and build up their broken constitutions and skeletonized forms into perfect pictures of strong and healthful men and women. The only price charged for this wonderful healing balm is imposed by the railway companies which bring you here; the only prescription the Great Physician gives is found in every passing breeze; the only instruction given the patient is to hold up the head, throw back the shoulders and drink to the fill of the curative air.

Dakota Fuel.

In giving eastern people an idea of the advantages offered by Dakota, we have no disposition to mislead them. We are free to admit therefore, that disadvantages exist. Among these, we cannot overlook the fact of the scarcity of wood, and the consequent fact that fuel is dear. Hard coal is generally about \$13.00 per ton, but sometimes a little lower, and sometimes a little higher; soft coal, from \$7 to \$9; and wood from \$6 to \$9—Dakota Outlook, Yankton, D.T.

The above is true of all south Dakota and of most parts of north Dakota but a decided exception must be made in favor of the Bismarck land district in portions of which an abundance of native coal is found.

The emigrant seeking a new prairie home cannot over-estimate the importance of the fuel question. One hundred and sixty acres in this vicinity where good coal can be mined or where it can be bought for \$8.50 a ton, are worth twice as much as the same quality of land in central, southern or eastern Dakota, where coal is not found and where other fuel is exceedingly scarce. It is a well known fact that in the immediate vicinity of Bismarck and west of the river several coal mines are being profitably worked and new ones discovered almost every day. The report of the commissioner of the land office for the year 1883 shows that the Bismarck land office is the only one in the United States where entries of coal land were made. The agricultural land in this district is mostly gently rolling prairie with many streams of living water tributary to the Missouri

river, and in this district there may be found the best agricultural and grazing land remaining in the unoccupied public domain. Good water, cheap and inexhaustible fuel and rich lands are the inheritance that the Bismarck land district offers the home seeker. No other land district in the United States can offer the three inducements of good land, good water and good coal. The home seeker should think of this.

THE OUT on this page represents the new Merchant's National bank of Bismarck, built particularly for banking purposes, and one of the finest and most complete banking institutions in the northwest. This bank will open its doors for business on the 1st day of April, with a cash capital of \$100,000. The officers and board of directors are made up of conservative men of large business experience, and the cashier, Mr. Edward McMahon, formerly of Jefferson, Wis., brings to the bank the experience of an ordinary life time in the banking business. The building is of a solid brick, heated by steam, and the interior is finished in cherry. The banking room is complete in every detail and is furnished with fire and burglar proof vaults and safes of the Diebold make, and of the same pattern and security as the safes of the first National Bank of Chicago. The new bank is considered one of the most substantial institutions of the Capital city, and as a financial acquisition is looked upon with pride by every citizen. A general banking business will be transacted and foreign exchange bought and sold. Collections will be made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for, and accounts of banks, bankers, merchants and others will be received on favorable terms. The block contains a number of stores and elegant suites of rooms designed especially for office purposes, which will be for rent April 1st.

Paradise Found.

Bismarck, the center of the universe, the pivot of the world and the capital of Dakota. If you want to find the lost paradise come to Bismarck and select a home in the land of golden grain. Choose where you will, you cannot find a country more favored with luxuriant loveliness or that will yield greater dividends upon your investment. For further particulars inquire of O. W. BENNETT, Dealer in Dakota Dirt, Bismarck.

IF YOU want property sold quick, list it with O. W. Bennett.

IF YOU have Bismarck property or farms and lands and want to sell quickly, list it with O. W. Bennett.

GEO. P. FLANNERY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

Rooms 1 and 2, Central Block Bismarck D. T.

HOLLEBAEK & WRIGHT.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

Bismarck Dakota.

JOHN C. HOLLEBAEK. W. E. WRIGHT.

HAIGHT & LITTLE.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Loans negotiated on first class security. Investments made, and interests of non residents carefully attended to.

Union Block, Bismarck, D. T.

J. A. HAIGHT. C. B. LITTLE.

WEBSTER & JAMISON.

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U. S. Land Office Business a Specialty.

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Office west end of Second Avenue.

Loans effected on Improved Real Estate on long time to suit borrower.

CHAS. N. HUNT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

United States Land Office Business a Specialty.

CENTRAL BLOCK BISMARCK D. T.

F. S. PIERCE.

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South Third Street, Bismarck, Dakota.

FORT & FORT.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

AND

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE.

Union Block Bismarck D. T.

Have a large list of FARMLANDS and CITY PROPERTY for sale on reasonable terms. Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.

B. F. SWAIN.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

FIFTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE.

Estimates furnished on application.

FOR SALE.

IMPROVED SECTION NEAR BISMARCK.

The best section, one quarter cropped three years, 5 1/2 miles east of Bismarck. Temporary house, barn, granary, well. Refer to Col. E. A. Lounsberry, Col. Wm. Thompson, Robt. Macnider, John A. Rea, Register United States Land Office, Bismarck.

J. F. WALLACE, Agent, Bismarck, Capital of Dakota.

STAGE LINE.

TO

EMMONS, CAMPBELL AND WALWORTH COUNTIES.

Taking in Fort Yates, Standing Rock, Vanderbilt, LeBeau, Pierre and other points.

Leave Bismarck daily at 7 a. m.

OFFICE AT FRISBY'S DRUG STORE.

FIGURES DON'T LIE.

And the Fooing Relating to Bismarck Are Office Truthful and Interesting.

The North Pacific During 1883 Receives \$440,157 for Freight and Tickets at the City Station.

The Sale of Tickets Alone Amounts to \$114,159—A Detailed Statement from the Books.

The Postoffice Business Nearly Doubled What It Was in the Year of 1882.

A Money Order Business of Over \$50,000—Nearly \$10,000 Worth of Postage Stamps Sold.

Over Two and a Quarter Million Acres of Land Entered at the Bismarck Land Office.

Nearly Twenty-Four Million Pounds of Freight Shipped to Up-River Points by Steamboat.

The Western Union Telegraph Company Obligated to Increase Its Office Force Three Fold.

DETAILED STATEMENTS.

Freight Statistics

Bismarck has long been anxiously awaiting the advent of other railroads than the Northern Pacific to share her patronage, and to bring to her additional business. When the following figures are perused the fact will certainly be self evident, that Bismarck is an important commercial center and her business is worth securing. Other railroads are sure to reach out for Bismarck's business another year, but meanwhile the Northern Pacific road transacted business at this station for the year 1883 as follows:

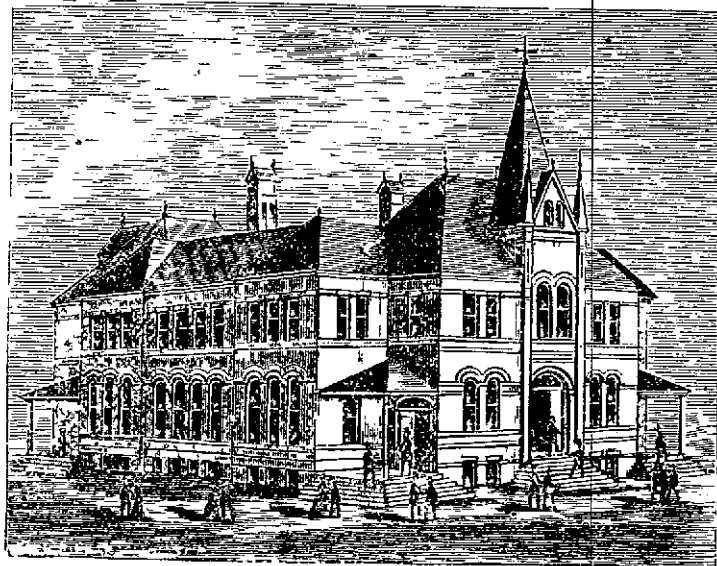
FREIGHT RECEIVED.			
1883.	Lbs. Weight.	Charges.	
January	1,288,877	\$ 1,581.28	
February	1,300,474	1,504.96	
March	2,571,902	13,416.34	
April	7,007,248	32,122.85	
May	5,341,142	29,191.92	
June	8,797,809	32,406.38	
July	7,287,974	37,411.82	
August	6,759,044	26,815.07	
September	8,454,369	31,707.07	
October	8,857,960	32,681.65	
November	6,409,819	25,906.14	
December	1,009,434	12,995.76	
Total	71,588,883	285,418.78	
FREIGHT FORWARDED.			
1883.	Lbs. Weight.	Charges.	
January	1,301,005	\$ 1,528.95	
February	1,300,071	1,441.44	
March	949,637	1,807.06	
April	1,327,914	3,744.91	
May	1,390,843	8,736.43	
June	1,164,530	3,314.57	
July	1,419,329	3,014.55	
August	1,426,836	4,419.07	
September	1,119,246	4,468.43	
October	945,516	1,109.45	
November	1,301,825	2,338.95	
December	659,410	2,215.86	
Total	14,588,950	12,579.49	
TICKETS SALES.			
1883.			
January	\$305.00	July	\$14,064.70
February	2,965.00	August	13,239.20
March	1,300.00	September	12,341.95
April	5,085.00	October	12,675.65
May	10,393.15	November	9,900.40
June	14,875.00	December	8,300.20
Total			114,159.11
REMITTANCE.			
Freight received, lbs.	71,588,883		
Freight forwarded, lbs.	14,588,950		
Received for freight received	8,283,418.78		
Received for freight forwarded	12,579.49		
Received for ticket sales	114,159.11		
Total rec'd for freight and tickets	\$ 440,157.38		

The above figures through the courtesy of Mr. Davidson were taken directly from the company's well kept books and are decidedly interesting, as well as authentic. It should be remembered that they represent the business at the CITY STATION alone. No report is made of the large amount of freight transferred to steamboats at the river landing, and shipped to intermediate points a thousand miles up river. No record is also made in the above report of the free freight and construction material shipped by the company. The figures are the cash transactions at the Bismarck city station. The present facilities are not hardly adequate to the heavy business that has been done during the past year. Bismarck being the distributing point for the great territory north and west, large quantities of freight have been received here and sent to other places along the line and up the river. Settlers supplies, merchandise, and, in fact everything that has been needed to open up a new country has been shipped to Bismarck and distributed to small towns that have sprung up around and are fast becoming suburban supports to this great city of the Missouri River Valley.

Land Office Statistics.

The Bismarck land district is territorially an empire in itself, with only a fraction surveyed, and a fraction of that fraction settled and improved. 1883 was the first year that new people in any respectable numbers have passed beyond the James river valley and occupied the promised land of the Missouri slope. Entirely new settlements have been started in Emmons, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Stark and Billings counties, and the old ones in Kidder, Burleigh, Morton and Stark have received valuable additions, in quality as well as quantity. The flourishing communities contiguous to Tappen, Dawson and Steele have added 100 percent. to their population, and nearly as great an increase to the broken area of land. These three points represent the developments of Kidder county and they are evenly balanced in the scales. As towns they rank in this order: Steele, Dawson and Tappen. In Burleigh county there has been a noticeable increase in the vicinity of Sterling, north and south. Twenty miles northeast Marquis de Mores, the splendid young Frenchman, owns sixteen sections, and has made a contract to break this season 9,000 acres. This enterprise will make a boom in that undeveloped portion of Burleigh. The settlements immediately around Bismarck have spread out—fast fashion. In McLean county, about Washburn,

there has been an encouraging demand for those beautiful acres, and the opinion is current that about the fairest country of the district stretches away to the north and northeast of the new county seat. Besides soil they have found in McLean veins of coal, and have two organized companies at Bismarck. Down in Emmons, southeast of Bismarck, there has been a bran new village, Williamsport, created, and the county organized with Williamsport as the county seat. Nine townships were surveyed during the summer. On Beaver creek there is a settlement of New Yorkers, and the beginning of a town called Winchester. Emmons county promises a larger increase of population in 1884 than any of our east side counties. It will also have its first crop. East of Emmons, in Logan, twenty-three townships were surveyed. The plats will not be in the local land office before March or April. Settlers can have their pick in this county, and at the same time get in the path of two railroads, from the southeast to Bismarck. A prospective county seat, Gage City, has been platted on a beautiful lake, and to it the "early birds" will fly about the first of April. In Morton



NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

county there have been two first-class settlements started and firmly established—New Salem and Sims. The people are principally Germans, who came out through a Chicago colonization society, and they number at this time on the ground 100 families. Sims has enjoyed a phenomenal growth on account of her coal mines and brick and terra cotta works. Further on, Glenullen, is a new settlement, principally made up of Ohio people. Richardson, in Stark county, is all new last year, and is under the fortunate guardianship of C. B. Richard & Co., passenger agents of the Hamburg steamship line. Taylor, Gladstone and Dickinson, born in 1882, have more than doubled in importance. Dickinson is the county seat of Stark, and a freight division headquarters on the Northern Pacific. In Billings county there is a new colony, Belfield, and a good one it is. Belfield is surrounded by the very best farming lands west of the river, and has good fuel and water in abundance. It is the prospective county seat of Billings county, and had a rapid and phenomenal growth. Officers of the Northern Pacific road are personally interested in the townsite, and it will retain its prominence as one of the most important towns between Mandan and Glendive. At Little Missouri there is a good settlement and fine surrounding grazing and coal lands. The Marquis de Mores and other large capitalists are interested at Little Missouri, and it is the headquarters of the Refrigerator car company.

The following is a statement of the business transacted at the United States land office at Bismarck from January 1 to December 31, 1883:

Class of entry.	No.	Acres.	Amount.
Homesteads	1,264	198,001.17	\$22,000.49
Homesteads, proof	83	5,242.37	294.00
Timber culture	803	127,336.00	1,276.00
Pre-emption filings	638	102,080.00	11,242.00
H. D. S.	76	12,169.00	152.00
Cash entries	239	16,751.68	72,331.70
Railroad selections		1,820,618.40	22,822.73
Warrant locations			400.00
Total	2,075	2,292,393.82	\$130,638.30

A glance at the above statement will disclose many interesting facts. In the first place the transactions of the office cover the enormous sum of nearly two and a quarter million acres of land. There were 1,902 homestead and pre-emption entries, or what is known as original settlement entries, covering 300,081 acres. Over a quarter of a million acres becomes "deeded land," and is added to the taxable property of the district. Proof of five years' residence was made upon over 6,000 acres of land. A number of towns have been surveyed and will be in market during the winter and spring, and other towns are under contract and will be surveyed early the coming season. Settlers desiring to obtain a speedy title to land will at once see the advantage of coming into a district where there is so much land already surveyed subject to entry. These towns coming into market are said to contain some of the finest land in North Dakota. In all probability important changes will be made by the present congress in the land laws. This fact, together with the further fact that the rights of those who settle prior to the change in the laws will be protected, will no doubt cause extensive settlement on the public lands in this district during the coming year. The railroad company, which last year selected nearly 2,000,000 acres of land in the Bismarck district, has yet a right to select 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 acres more, and this land will be sold to responsible and thrifty settlers, thus making the alternate sections of government land more valuable. Notwithstanding the enormous transactions of the past year, the Bismarck land district yet contains millions of acres of the most desirable agricultural and grazing lands, that will prove the most desirable of all of Uncle Sam's free homes. As shown in a recent article, it should be remembered that the Bismarck land office is the only one in the United States where entries of coal lands were made during 1883. The home-seeker locating in the Bismarck land district gets the best land, good water and plenty of good coal and other fuel, and has the advantage of being close to the greatest transcontinental line of railroad. These facts should be borne in mind by home seekers.

Up River Navigation.

The importance of Bismarck as one of the principal points for the shipment of goods for transportation to upper Missouri river points cannot be overestimated. Exact statistics of freight and passenger business on the upper Missouri between Bismarck and Benton are however always exceedingly difficult to obtain, and largely because the rival lines object to making public such statements. Through the courtesy of a steamboat man, however, the

TALENT is enabled to give the official figures for the season of 1883, between the points specified, as follows:

Up stream—	Down stream—	Government	Private	Total
Government	Government	19,922.26	54,235.40	74,157.66
Private	Private	895,400.00	708,823.43	1,604,223.43
Total	Total	220,000.00	500,000.00	720,000.00
Passengers	Passengers	127,169.04	86,635.50	213,804.54
		525	363	888

During the season two of the above named steamers were destroyed. The Big Horn sank about April 30th, five miles below Poplar creek, and the Butte was burned July 31st at the third point above Fort Yates. No lives were lost, but the salvage of property was very small. Missouri river men are exceedingly anxious that congress recognize the importance of the upper river, by making adequate appropriations for the improvement of the channel.

Telegraph Business.

Manager Draper, of the Western Union Telegraph office, has completed his report for 1883,

and kindly gives a TRIBUNE reporter some of the figures. During the year just closed the office handled 102,299 messages, and 1,173,773 words of press dispatches for the newspapers. For a city the size of Bismarck this is indeed a wonderful showing, and is more than double the amount of business transacted during the previous year. Where two operators performed the work in 1882, at times as many as five and six were required during the year just closed, each of bookkeepers and messenger boys.

Previously to July, 1881, the telegraph lines throughout the entire northwest were owned and operated by a company known as the Northwestern Telegraph company, who allowed the wires to run down until they were little better than a streak of rust. Their poles were small and of little account. In July, the Western Union company assumed control of the Northwestern company's lines, leasing them for a term of 99 years, and I. McMichael was appointed superintendent. It was found that in order to secure good service from the lines, it was necessary to rebuild and newly equip them. Superintendent McMichael set to work immediately, and today, in less than three years, there are no better constructed lines in the country. The entire plant from Milwaukee to the coast, has been rebuilt with the very best of material, and fitted up with the latest improved machinery. A new battery room is being fitted up at Bismarck, which will accommodate one thousand cells, and will be furnished in the best possible manner. The new switch board, battery and instruments for a new quadruplex line from Bismarck to St. Paul, and duplex line from Bismarck to Portland, are now on the ground, and will be put in operation as rapidly as possible. Two much credit cannot be given Superintendent McMichael for the able manner in which he has conducted the telegraphic department of the northwest. He thoroughly understands the business and has proven himself the right man in the right place.

Mr. Draper has had charge of the Bismarck office for years, during all of which time he has served the company and the public in a faithful manner that is worthy of the highest commendation.

Postal Business at Bismarck.

The business of the Bismarck postoffice for the year 1883 was as follows:

MONTHLY SUMMARY.		
Balance on hand January 1, 1883	\$1,043.21	
2,965 domestic orders issued	43,327.20	
Fees on the same	336.78	
125 international orders	2,807.46	
Fees on the same	38.10	
325 postal notes issued	545.72	
Fees on the same	11.55	
Received from the department	1,800.00	
Total	\$50,320.92	
Remitted to postmaster at St. Paul	\$11,899.00	
Money orders paid	37,822.97	
Postals notes paid	389.25	
Postals notes repaid	576.28	
Commissions allowed postmaster	174.48	
Balance on hand December 31, 1883	390.38	
Total	\$50,320.92	

GENERAL POSTAL ACCOUNT.		
Balance January 1, 1883	\$213.05	
Received from the sale of stamps	9,235.85	
Received from the department	1,236.33	
Balance	2,045.23	
Total	\$13,330.62	

REMITTANCE.		
Remitted to assistant United States treasurer, Chicago	\$741.76	
Paid railway postal clerks	7,706.07	
Salary of postmaster	1,950.00	
Allowed for salary of clerks	1,600.00	
Additional amount paid for clerks	692.83	
Allowed for rent	483.75	
Additional amount paid for rent	208.75	
Allowed for lights and fuel	85.00	
Additional amount paid for lights and fuel	33.55	
Total	\$13,330.62	

COMPARISONS WITH FORMER YEARS.
The receipts of the office for 1883, in comparison with former years, were as follows:

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Sale of stamps	\$5,902.61	\$6,909.99	\$9,235.85
Box rents	668.00	806.99	1,236.33
Total	\$6,570.61	\$7,716.97	\$10,472.20

REGISTERED LETTERS AND PACKAGES.
Registered letters and packages received and delivered
Registered letters and packages original
ing at Bismarck
Registered letters and packages in transit
Total
41,189

Churches.

Bismarck is not only a city of schools, but a city of churches. The Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic denominations each have fine church edifices, and the regular services of each are well attended. The pulpits are well supplied, the talent being equal to that of the most prosperous congregations in eastern cities. The ladies of the different denominations have for many years sustained a free reading room and public library, centrally located in a building of its own. All church enterprises are most liberally patronized and sustained. The Young Men's Christian association of Bismarck, is also a well officered and wide-awake organization.

BANNER CITY OF DAKOTA.

Bismarck, the Capital of Dakota, Again Bears Away the Honors of the Northwestern Exposition.

Second Triumph of the Missouri Slope as the Center of the Northern Pacific Agricultural Belt.

The Greatest Display of a Productive Soil Ever Seen on the American Continent.

A Great Country.

The Pioneer Press of September 23d, 1883, under the above suggestive headlines, speaks as follows of the magnificent display made by Bismarck at the recent Minneapolis exposition and the award for the second time of the prize banner for the best display of grain and other farm products made in the great northwest: "Another triumph has been achieved by Bismarck and Burleigh county. The prize silk banner for the largest and most meritorious exhibit of products, agricultural and otherwise, offered by the Northwestern exposition managers and open to the world, was awarded to Bismarck. Burleigh county, Dakota, which carried away the prize last year. This is a triumph worthy of the county and its people. The Missouri slope sends greeting to the world, and asks that her claims to superiority in richness of soil and consequent productivity be challenged by any county in any clime under the sun. And yet her great area of agricultural resources is but in the initiatory stages of development. It has been scarcely three years since her virgin soil was broken and brought under cultivation, and yet no competitor has been able to cope with her in competition for the reward of merit at the great agricultural exhibitions of the northwest, which are open to all producers of every section of the country.

LAST YEAR'S EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of Burleigh county last year was a surprise to those not familiar with the resources of her soil, and the gilt banner of excellence was borne away by her without a protest from the other and numerous competitive exhibits, as there was no ground for a contest from any quarter. Throughout the busy week of the Northwestern exposition, the center of attraction in Agricultural hall was the Bismarck and Burleigh county display, and at the end the silk banner waved in triumph over the gorgeous pagoda of agricultural products, the admiration of all beholders, competitors and otherwise. It was a proud day for Bismarck when the banner was planted in triumph within her walls and exhibited to the stranger within her gates. This triumph was followed this spring by the location of the capital of the great territory on Capital Hill, and the walls of the territorial penitentiary were reared within her corporate limits. Thousands of home-seekers have thronged her busy land office of a year past, and thousands of acres have been entered in the Bismarck district in the last six months, while McKenzie & Coffin, agents of the Northern Pacific, have sold as many more, under the able direction of Col. Lamborn, land commissioner, to actual settlers—and yet there are millions of fertile acres yet subject to entry and open to purchase within the same district. When all of these have been brought under cultivation, a teeming population will thrive and supply breadstuffs to the populous centers of the old world. With the full fruition of the soil of the Missouri slope, and the through-carrying trade from the Pacific coast and Montana and the Oriental trade, will come the necessity for double-tracking the great transcontinental line from this seat of empire on the swelling tide of the Missouri, and the crossing of this northern highway, to the great lakes and St. Paul, the head of navigation on the Mississippi, and the railway, commercial and financial center of the New Northwest.

THIS YEAR'S EXHIBIT.

If the exhibit of last year was a surprise and a triumph, what shall we say of this? To say that it has never been excelled might suffice, but let us look at it more in detail. Outside of Agricultural hall a column of triumph, composed of the golden products of the soil of the slope, was reared aloft in majestic symmetry, inviting the beholder to look within the walls of Agricultural hall, for even a more artistic display. Occupying a commanding position in the center of the display, a beautiful pagoda of native products, most artistically arranged, greeted the visitor. In the center of the enclosed area was a boat made from grain, and laden with fruit and vegetables, and set in waves of foliage plants and blooming flowers from the Bismarck green house. On an elevated platform reposed a cottonwood cabin, side by side, with a dainty cottage home, typical of the old and new conditions of farm life in Burleigh county. This was the work of a Bismarck boy but eleven years old, showing the progressiveness of the times and place. Opposite the pagoda was another artistic and lavish display of grains and vegetables and of manufactured products. Among the latter were noted terra cotta work, artificial stone, tiling, pressed and burnt brick, and other evidences of the manufacturing industries of the city of Bismarck inaugurated since the exhibit of last year. Thus within a year has been added to the developed resources of the city another element which contributes so largely to build up centers of population. So Bismarck has three of the elements necessary to build up a great city—commerce, agriculture and manufacturing industries. What, with all of these may we not expect of the future of this city and its tributary territory? Is it any wonder that the prize banner should wave in triumph over such an exhibit as has been herein described, notwithstanding the rich display made by most worthy competitors from the great northwestern empire.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY.
The citizens of Bismarck point with pride to the fact that the capital, which is being constructed, will cost when completed, \$800,000. The main building will be enclosed by January 1, 1884. A territorial penitentiary, to cost \$50,000, has been commenced. A high school, to cost \$25,000, will be completed by March 1st, next. Water works are being constructed at a cost of \$100,000, with an annual city rental for fifteen hydrants of \$1,900. Electric light will soon be in use, to be owned and operated by a strong home company. Gas works will also soon be built. Five brick blocks, to cost \$800,000, are in course of construction. The freight business for the month of July, was—by rail alone—8,949,463 pounds, with charges of \$53,711. This is twice as large as in July, 1882, and larger

than any other city in Dakota. The postoffice employs five clerks and sends out 40,000 letters monthly. The business by steamboats has been over \$2,000,000 in six months of the past year. Four national banks are doing a thriving business, and, with one other bank, make the capital a financial center. The indebtedness of the city is \$12,000, and the taxation four mills on the dollar. The city owns sufficient marketable real estate to pay the indebtedness. Fully 150 new residences are under construction or contract.

THE COUNTY'S RESOURCES.

Burleigh county is one of the largest, most favorably situated and most fertile counties in Dakota. Its area is larger than that of Rhode Island, embracing 1,440,000 acres. The Missouri river gives it a frontage of navigable stream on the west for over eighty miles. It is well drained by Turtle river, Painted Woods, Burnt and Apple creeks, beside many small streams which flow into these, thus keeping all of the gently rolling, fertile soil suitably dry for cultivation, and supplying water of the purest quality for every purpose.

Heavy bodies of timber skirt the Missouri and the larger streams, furnishing needed wood for building and fuel. Inexhaustible beds of coal are found in the northwest portion, for manufacturing purposes as well as fuel. Since the organization of the county, 1,116 entries have been made on government lands, representing 178,500 acres; 200,000 acres of railroad lands have been purchased by actual settlers. Of the government lands taken, nearly one sixth has already been proved up on, and the liberal policy of the railroad, allowing a rebate of \$1 per acre, has induced a large number of the purchasers to break ground. Over 90,000 acres are under actual and productive cultivation. The wheat yield on an average is twenty five bushels per acre, and that of oats sixty-five bushels, with other productions proportionately. As can easily be computed, the county of Burleigh, offers unusual inducements to the farmer seeking land. There are yet over 1,000,000 acres unclaimed and undisposed of. All of it is fertile, accessible to the great thoroughfares of the North Pacific transcontinental line and the Missouri river. It can be cheaply obtained at from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre, is easily cultivated, and will yield generous returns. The climate of the county is unsurpassed. Warm winds from the west render the weather temperate the year round. Wheat ripens earlier than anywhere else in the territory, and the banner county invariably leads in the earliness and quality of her splendid soil productions.

THE TRIBUTARY VALLEY.

The extent and resources of this magnificent Missouri valley can scarcely be comprehended. The river is navigable from the city of Bismarck to Fort Benton, 1,200 miles north and west of Bismarck, and to its mouth near St. Louis. Above Bismarck, then, not to speak of the excellence of the country south of it in this connection, there is a country, rich in all of the elements that make people prosperous and happy and contribute to the growth of cities as great as the country lying between Chicago and Portland, Maine, the distance from Chicago to Portland being but 1,129 miles. It is far greater than the country lying between Bismarck and Chicago, 839 miles—as great as that lying between Bismarck and Cincinnati, distance 1,135 miles. The country is equal in elements of agricultural wealth to any similar extent of country in any section of the United States. It is not mountainous—not swampy, but is rolling prairie, with shiftings of timber along the river and its tributaries. It has beds of coal that are inexhaustible; building stone and clay for brick, terra cotta or pottery, equal to the best in the world; and its soil is unsurpassed in depth and strength—rich in lime, gypsum and alluvial deposits. It is exceedingly well watered, and the climate is favorable to the highest state of health for men and animals, and the most satisfactory growth of vegetables and cereals. The country west along the Heart river 115 miles, thence to the Yellowstone and up that stream to the Rocky mountains, 650 miles distant from Bismarck, north to the Mouse river region, 150 miles, northeast to Devil's Lake, 150 miles, southeast to Aberdeen, 135 miles, and east to the James river 100 miles is equally good.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

With these achievements in the brief history of Bismarck, Burleigh county, and the territory tributary thereto, what may the future not bring forth? The attention of the outside world is invited to this seat of future supremacy in the vast domain of the new northwest. Especial attention is invited to the fact that money is wanted in manufacturing enterprises or to loan to farmers for the purpose of developing farms, or to mechanics for building, and in stock-growing. Tomorrow the corner stone of the territorial capital will be laid with impressive ceremonies, President Villard participating; and the distinguished guests of the railway Napoleon of the northwest from the home of Bismarck's great namesake, and the rest of the world will be interested witnesses of the grand spectacle of laying the foundation of the capital and commercial center of a new empire, by the side of which European kingdoms and principalities may in the future pale into insignificance.

[Since the above was printed in the Pioneer Press, (Sept. 23, 1883), the main portion of the capital building has been completed at a cost of \$125,000, work has progressed through the winter season and at night by means of the electric light.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Mercer County.

One of the very best counties in all Dakota is Mercer county, northwest of Bismarck. Stanton, the county seat, is a flourishing town only seven months old, yet it is already provided with two general stores, one hotel, one drug store, one saloon, a blacksmith and wagon shop and livery stable. A telegraph line is in operation and thousands of acres of fertile agricultural lands both railroad and government are awaiting settlers in Mercer county. Stanton is the supply point for the entire Knife river valley. The Knife river rises 100 miles west of Stanton, where it flows into the Missouri. All through the valley coal is found in inexhaustible quantities, and the river with its swift current and rocky bed furnishes a number of fine water powers. Timber is also abundant along the river, and Stanton and Mercer county afford special inducements to the seekers of new homes.

Correction.

In the building statistics, Prospect Place addition, the name of H. J. Whitley appears as E. I. Whitley. Two buildings erected by Mr. Whitley in Northern Pacific Second addition at a cost of \$8,500, were also inadvertently omitted from the list.

BURLEIGH county captured the prize banner at Minneapolis and the gold medal at Cincinnati in 1883, for the best display of agricultural products.
PLenty of free homes and the very best of the unoccupied government lands near Bismarck.

THE Missouri river as a competitor of the railroads, gives B

DAKOTA.

Brief Review of the Characteristics of that Portion North of the Forty-Sixth Parallel.

It Contains an Area Nearly as Large as Ohio and Pennsylvania Combined.

A Country Where Health, Wealth and Happiness is Found—Agricultural Products.

North Dakota.

During the year 1884 hundreds and thousands of people will turn toward North Dakota in search of new and free homes. There is no longer any frontier, and the fact is becoming well known that the finest body of unoccupied public land within the United States is to be found in North Dakota. By North Dakota is meant the northern half of the great territory of Dakota, lying between the forty-sixth and forty-ninth parallels of north latitude and traversed by the Northern Pacific railroad. It contains an area of about 75,000 square miles, or 48,320,000 acres—nearly as much as Pennsylvania and Ohio combined.

The surface of North Dakota, except the valleys, a small portion broken by occasional buttes and a few chains of low coteaus, is rolling prairie. North Dakota possesses a number of highly

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

not shared by the remainder of the territory, and stands without a peer among the farming regions of the continent. The wheat belt that produces the celebrated hard spring wheat, acknowledged to be superior to any other variety grown, crosses North Dakota. The hard spring wheat produced here and in northern Minnesota was found to be superior to No. 1 hard winter and to command prices so much higher that it required a distinctive designation in markets by boards of trade, and it is quoted as

"NO. ONE HARD."

In North Dakota this kind of kings cereal yields from 22 to 38 bushels to the acre, weighing from 61 to 64 pounds to the bushel. It is conceded so superior to every other grade, that it regularly sells from 10 to 15 cents higher than the best of other grades. Of a total product of 22,000,000 bushels of wheat in the territory in 1882, in North Dakota, with only a very small portion of its famous wheat belt under cultivation, produced over 18,000,000 bushels of "No. 1 hard" spring wheat. This wheat contains an unusually large proportion of glutinous properties, and makes the best flour in the world, producing the largest number of pounds of finest bread from a fixed number of flour. This grade of wheat is eagerly sought after by millers and grain buyers. It is a cash product at all full prices at every point on the Northern Pacific and its branches. The demand is always in excess of the supply, for the reason that the successful growth of this exceptional grade of wheat is confined by well ascertained natural conditions to a limited area, lying largely in what is popularly known as the

NORTHERN PACIFIC WHEAT BELT.

"No. 1 hard" spring wheat is peculiarly identified with North Dakota. While the famous "No. 1 hard" wheat can be raised in perfection in North Dakota, and in large and certain crops in each successive year, it cannot be produced practically south of latitude 46 deg. The wheat grown south of the 46th degree of latitude in the territory of Dakota, even from "No. 1 hard" wheat seed, matures deteriorated in quality. Exhaustive efforts have been made to produce "No. 1 hard" wheat in South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and other wheat sections, but without success. This is owing to the fact that climatic conditions and peculiar quality of soil required to produce the hard variety of wheat to perfection are not found south of the limit of the Northern Pacific wheat belt.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

No climate is more healthful than that of North Dakota. There is general exemption from the malarious and pulmonary diseases known to many portions of the United States. And there are in North Dakota the qualities of climate in all seasons of the year which permit and support sustained physical activity.

LANDS!

Millions and millions of acres of low-priced government land, lying in alternate sections with the railroad land, are offered free to actual settlers under the homestead, preemption and tree claim laws. They are the cheapest and most productive ever offered for sale by any railroad company, or open for settlement under United States laws. The Northern Pacific railroad company has about 8,000,000 acres of fine agricultural land for sale in North Dakota.

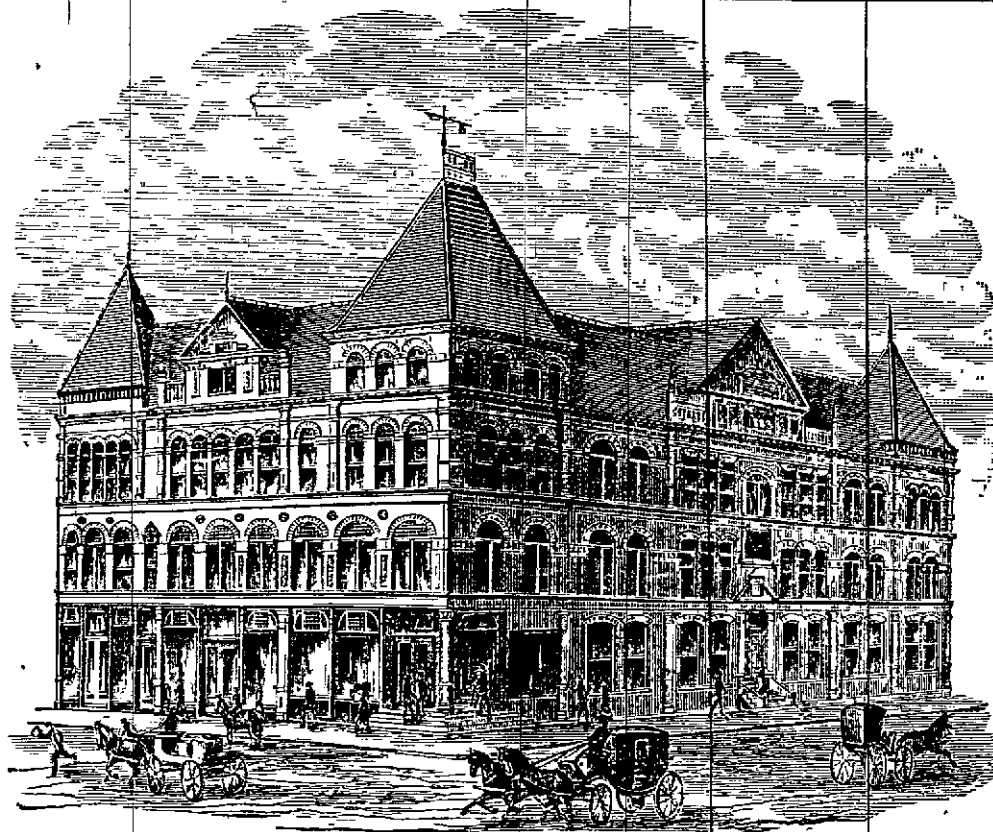
Winter in Dakota.

About seventy-four per cent. of the annual rainfall in Dakota occurs during the spring and early summer, just when most needed for the growth of crops. Little or no rain falls during the harvest time. In the fall there is less rain than in spring or summer, yet enough to make fall plowing easy. In winter little moisture falls in any form, the entire precipitation being considerably less than one inch.

The result is that our roads are always specially good in winter, in fact they are seldom otherwise in Dakota, and the entire territory is bathed in an everlasting flood of sunshine.

The wonderful amount of sunshine, of cloudless sky, day after day, in Dakota, during the winter time, is something astonishing to the average easterner who has been accustomed to an overcast sky most of the time during that season. We continually hear them expressing their astonishment at such being the fact.

The truth of the matter is that Dakota has one of the finest and pleasantest winter climates in the world; bright, vigorous and healthful. Its atmosphere is dry and warm. The very worst season in Dakota occurs from about the last of February until the first of May. During this season of two months the spring rains commence. While it is still cold enough to form a wet, disagreeable snow, which, together with the March winds, make



FIRST NATIONAL BANK

the coldest, dampest and only unpleasant portion of the year.

While this is all right from an agricultural standpoint, it is unfortunate for our spring emigrants. They commence coming to Dakota just about this time. They have read all winter, in Dakota papers and letters, of our warm winter and sunshine weather, and find to their surprise, on arriving, a really cold and disagreeable reception. Few, however, in our experience, have turned back for these reasons, and we have yet to meet the real farmer who was not loud in self-congratulation with the home of his adoption before the year rolled by.

Interesting Comparisons.

It is doubtful if there is a more competent or faithful agent in the employment of the Northern Pacific railroad than Agent John Davidson, of the Bismarck station. He is always at his post of duty, is courteous and accommodating, and knows the minutest details of the business transacted under his supervision. In 1870 Mr. Davidson went to Duluth as cashier of the old Lake Superior & Mississippi railroad, and was afterward transferred to Stillwater, Minn., where he acted as station agent for one year. When the Northern Pacific road let go of its leased lines in 1873, Mr. Davidson was employed as paymaster for two years, and in 1875 was appointed agent at this station. Since 1873 he has been on every pay roll, and has never been absent from duty a single day from sickness or disability. In conversing with Mr. Davidson recently, a TRIBUNE reporter gathered the following reminiscences of the early days of Bismarck railroading. The information gathered is placed in the form of a narrative, and is decidedly interesting, and shows in a striking manner the wonderful growth of Bismarck. Mr. Davidson said:

"Yes, there has been some wonderful changes. When I first came to Bismarck as agent, it was impossible to go to St. Paul and remain a day and get back to Bismarck the same week. Leaving Bismarck on Monday morning, for instance, the passenger would arrive at Fargo Monday evening, where he would have to remain over night. Tuesday night a stop was made at Brainerd, and Wednesday night the train arrived at St. Paul. If the passenger left for the return trip Thursday morning, he would get as far as Fargo by Saturday night, where he would have to remain until Monday, there being no Sunday train. In the winter of 1873-74 and 1875-76 the road was closed during the winter months. All trains were abandoned, the water withdrawn from the tanks, and no attempt at operation was made. The opening train in the spring of 1876 left Brainerd February 16 with two snow plows, three pushers and two extra engines with supplies. Three hundred and fifty laborers were employed to open the road beside the regular train hands, and the train did not reach Bismarck until the evening of March 4, following. In the spring of 1875 the opening train arrived on April 17 and was met at Apple Creek by nearly all of the inhabitants of Bismarck. In 1875 I came through from St. Paul and after leaving Jamestown was the only passenger on the train. I took my pass and went into the baggage car, leaving the passenger coach deserted. Since those days business has rapidly increased, as may be seen from the following statements: During the month of June, 1875, 81 cars of freight were billed to this station. During the month of June, 1881, 1,805 cars of freight were received. The total ticket sales at Bismarck for the month of June, 1881, amounted to \$217. In a single month since that time the sales of tickets at Bismarck have amounted to between \$16,000 and \$17,000, and for the year 1883, amounted in the aggregate to \$114,159.11. During the steamboat season of 1881, thirty-four steamboats made regular trips from Bismarck, and a single bill of freight paid to the railroad by the government amounted to \$15,800. The business of a single day at present often exceeds that of a month during the first two or three years of the arrival of the road at Bismarck. Among the items of freight shipped east may be mentioned 127 car loads of cattle, which were received from the west, unloaded, fed, reloaded and reshipped during the twenty-four hours ending September 20."

Mouse River Country.

Mr. W. H. Thurston has recently returned from a thorough exploration of the Mouse River country, and is very enthusiastic over what he saw and found. He states that the country is almost valueless when compared with the prairies for agricultural purposes, but is the finest country for stock-raising that could be imagined. Every few miles lakes are encountered varying from one-half to eight miles in length, and of unknown depths. The water is fresh and pure, and numerous springs that do not freeze abound. Along the river is also to be found large bodies of oak and ash timber, the trees standing very thick and ranging in size from six inches to three feet in diameter. Cottonwoods do not grow. Mr. Thurston has selected a site for a cattle and sheep ranch about fifty-five miles from Creel City and Devil's Lake, and will erect several shacks thereon

during this coming season. Mr. Thurston states that the country is settled with thriving Canadian half-breeds, but that a good rifle is sufficient for law and authority. Thousands upon thousands of tons of hay can be cut and stacked at an expense of sixty cents per ton, and Mr. Thurston is so much of an enthusiast that he says "that he can go to that country and raise stock for ten years and retire a millionaire, while the man who raises grain alone will go broke."

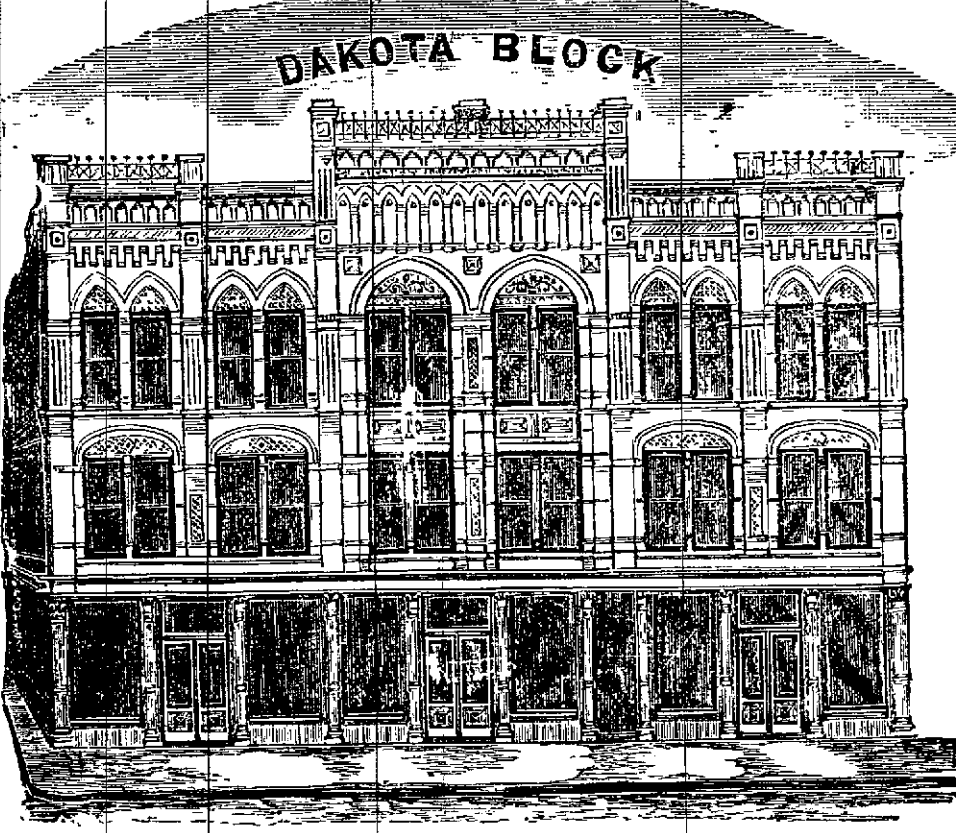
Educational Advantages.

Bismarck's unrivalled facilities for the education of the young will long remain the brightest gem in the diadem which so proudly graces her brow. It is seldom that a western city can boast of so many or such excellent temples of learning as can be found within our corporate limits. The completion of the new and commodious public school building is an achievement to which we can ever point with just pride and eminent satisfaction. No more handsome or complete building for the education of the little ones, who will fall into our footsteps and guide the affairs of the country when we have passed away, ever reared its proud head above a prosperous community in the northwest. It will ever stand as an enduring monument to the wise forethought and able legislation of those under whose guidance it has lifted high its massive walls, and will ever prove a blessing of inestimable value to all of our people who have little ones to educate.

In addition to the school building just completed, another public school edifice in the southeastern portion of the city stands proudly up as another evidence of the public spirit and wisdom of our people.

The school which is under the supervision of the Catholic sisters in the west end of the city is largely attended, and is being conducted in a manner that does credit to the church under whose patronage it flourishes. The sisters in charge are ladies of fine education and great intelligence, and with that beautiful solicitude for the welfare of others, which is a characteristic of their holy calling, they are ceaseless and untiring in their efforts to give to the little ones in their charge thorough and perfect education.

The private school conducted by Mrs. Holly is prospering in a most gratifying manner. This lady is eminently fitted to mould into form the understanding of the "little ones" placed in her care. She rules her scholars by the irresistible power of love, and their affection for her stimulates them in their studies and urges them onward with gentle influence as they ascend the ladder of knowledge toward the shining goal at the top. Her school has been a success from the very start, and



DAKOTA BLOCK.

is now classed as one of Bismarck's most prized and useful institutions.

There are also several night schools in Bismarck, which are being well patronized.

There are a number of schoolhouses scattered throughout the county, and as new settlers come in and establish their homes others will follow in quick succession. Educational facilities will keep pace with the development of the country, so that our little ones cannot be compelled to grow up in ignorance through lack of opportunities to store their minds with knowledge.

To the Emigrant.

The emigrant seeking a new prairie home cannot overestimate the importance of the fuel question. One hundred and sixty acres of land in the vicinity of Bismarck, where good coal can be mined or where it can be bought for \$3.50 a ton, is worth twice as much as the same quantity of land in central, southern or eastern Dakota, where coal is not found and where fuel is exceedingly scarce. It is a well-known fact that in the immediate vicinity of Bismarck and west of the river several coal mines are being profitably worked, and new ones are being discovered

almost every day. The report of the commissioner of the general land office for the year 1883, shows that the Bismarck land office is the only one in the United States where entries of coal lands were made. The agricultural land in the Bismarck land district is mostly gently rolling prairie, with many streams of living water tributary to the Missouri river, and in the Bismarck land district may be found the best agricultural and grazing land remaining in the unoccupied public domain. Good water, cheap and inexhaustible fuel and rich lands are the inheritance that the Bismarck land district offers to the home-seeker. No other land district in the United States can offer the three inducements of good land, good water and good coal. The home-seekers should thank of this.

Immigrant Rates.

The printed circular giving the special tariff on emigrant movables from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Transfer, Duluth or Superior, to points in Minnesota, Dakota and eastern Montana, has been received at the Bismarck station. The new rates went into effect March 10th, and for car loads of 20,000 pounds from any of the points above named, the rates to the principal points are: Little Falls, \$25; Brainerd, \$26; Wadena, \$27; Fergus Falls, \$30; Glyndon, \$35; Moorhead and Fargo, \$35; Valley City, \$35; Jamestown \$40; Steele, \$40; Bismarck, \$40; Mandan, \$43; Glendive, \$85. The new rules and conditions are:

1.—The term "emigrant movables" will apply upon freight properly forming any part of the outfit of an intending settler, and will include second hand house goods, second hand farming implements or tools, second hand vehicles, trees, shrubbery, live fowls, and not to exceed ten head of live stock in a car load shipment. It will not include merchandise, provisions, grain (except for feeding animals in transit, or 50 bushels for seed,) or any articles intended for sale at destination.

2.—In addition to the articles named above there may be loaded with a car of emigrant movables the following commodities: Lumber (not to exceed 2,000 feet), fence posts (not to exceed 500 in number), or a portable house, and billed at same rate as a straight car load of emigrant movables.

3.—The charges upon emigrant movables must in all cases be prepaid when consigned to unimportant points.

4.—Emigrant movables less than car loads will be consigned to a household goods, second hand wagons, second hand farm machinery, and should be plainly marked.

5.—A car load shipment of emigrant movables, containing live stock, must be accompanied by a man to take care of them, who will be passed free.

6.—Receiving agents will examine all shipments way billed as "emigrant movables," and when found to contain articles not entitled to reduced rates, will refuse to deliver any portion of the shipment until less than carload rates are paid on all articles contained in the car (emigrant movables included), as per tariff 72, March 28, 1883.

7.—The rates provided for a car load of 20,000 pounds will apply upon any shipment occupying a car, whether weighing 20,000 pounds, or less; and if over 20,000 pounds, excess will be charged proportionate rate.

8.—Car loads of emigrant movables will not be stopped in transit short of destination to unload any part.

A Delightful Climate.

A prominent real estate man drops the following line to the TRIBUNE: "We often receive letters asking us to tell something of the climate of North Dakota and Bismarck. We will say that the glory of North Dakota is its climate, which is most health giving. You will find nothing just like it, either on the Atlantic or the Pacific seaboard. Bismarck, situated as it is on a beautiful slope of the Missouri valley, receives frequently the warm "chinook" or trade winds from the Pacific, purified by the mountain altitudes through which they pass. They reach us soft and balmy, and are cool and

TO CAPITALISTS.

Bismarck Possesses Great Natural Advantages as a Wholesaling Point—Self-Evident Truths.

Jobbing Houses Already Located Doing a Satisfactory Business and Many More Needed.

Bismarck occupies a conspicuous position at the geographical center of Dakota Territory, at the Missouri river crossing of the Northern Pacific road, and at the main point of ingress to the rich domain now opening up for settlement west of the Missouri River. This new region, into which the great tide of emigration will roll with continually increasing volume during the next three years, includes the famous west Missouri country, the Turtle Mountain district and the great plains of central Dakota. In this great country the surveyed and unsurveyed lands are partly occupied by thousands of claim holders and squatters and half a dozen good townships are already located and surveyed. Colonies of farmers from Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota have sent out prospecting parties to examine this country. This part of Northern Dakota is by all odds, the choicest and richest portion of the public domain now remaining for settlement. Five distinct

LINES OF RAILROADS

are heading for Bismarck and surrounding country and will this year enter it at different points from the east and south. The fact that public interest is now concentrated upon this last and noblest heritage of the people; the fact that intending emigrants from the Eastern Middle and Western states direct their inquiries chiefly to this region; the fact that the railroads are racing with each other for the prize of occupation without stopping a moment to think of land grants—all indicate that this whole section of northern and northwestern Dakota will be settled with unprecedented rapidity and by the very best class of settlers.

There will unquestionably be a tremendous rush of immigration this spring, and the settlement of this splendid agricultural region is Bismarck's opportunity to establish a great jobbing and wholesale trade. Her geographical position, at the very center of Dakota, should make her the

CHIEF SUPPLY STATION

and point of distribution for all the country lying to the west and northwest. Her merchants should with one hand hold connection with Chicago and the Atlantic ports, and with the other reach out to the lonely settler in the distant cabin. The country merchants and tradesmen in a hundred new towns will clamor for a continuous stream of supplies, and they should be able to find in Bismarck such ample stores and at such rates that it will be useless to look either to Chicago or St. Paul. Bismarck now enjoys direct connection with all eastern and southern cities, via St. Paul. This year will give her a direct competing line to Chicago, independent of St. Paul, by means of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago and Rock Island, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul extensions. And within eighteen months Bismarck will probably have a third line, giving her direct connection with the rich mining region of the Black Hills. Bismarck will then occupy a position at the point of confluence formed by three distinct systems of railway traffic, and should be able to secure such favorable rates as will arm her with every advantage for competing for the wholesale supply trade of the West Missouri, Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountain, Mouse River and the whole intermediate region—a region which will soon

SWARM WITH PRODUCERS.

and consumers, industrious millions who will demand all the comforts, conveniences, appliances and luxuries of an advanced civilization. The moral of which is: Bismarck should lose no time in trifling with a grand opportunity. She should grasp with a firm hand the horn of plenty, and with a liberal measure over the land with liberal measure to meet the needs of the pilgrim and the home-builder. We have several highly prosperous wholesale establishments now, but they will not be able to outfit one-tenth of the country stores that will spring into existence this year, within territory strictly tributary to Bismarck. We need several wholesale grocery, dry goods and clothing houses, with a capital of \$100,000 each. Only with such ample facilities for handling goods can Bismarck demonstrate to country tradesmen the folly of looking to Minneapolis or Chicago for their supplies.

The Value of the River.

"I never more than half realized the importance of the Missouri river to Bismarck until my recent trip east," said Alex. McKenzie to a TRIBUNE representative yesterday. Continuing, he added: "As a factor in our commercial supremacy the Missouri river is of incalculable value. It makes it possible for Bismarck to compete as a wholesale point with any of the great cities. It is worth more to Bismarck than a dozen railroads would be to any interior town." Getting enthusiastic, Mr. McKenzie brought his fist down on the desk and concluded with the following emphatic expressions: "Talk water transportation to the railroads and it will bring them to time very quick. While investigating the pump and water main subject, Mr. Melton and myself enquired about freight rates and found that had Bismarck been an interior city the freight, say from Philadelphia, on pumps and water mains, would have been nearly \$20,000. As soon as we talked river transportation to Bismarck or lake transportation to Duluth, they sang a different tune. You can get good straight contracts on freight from Buffalo to Duluth for \$2 a ton. See? Coal is laid down in Duluth at a cost for transportation of \$2 and even less per ton. Bismarck don't half appreciate the importance of her harbor and levee and steamboat traffic. It is worth millions."

A Six Year Record.

Six years ago Monday, St. Patrick's day, Mr. Robert Macnider sowed the first field of grain ever sown in Barleigh county. He put in 320 acres of oats and received a yield of 52 bushels to the acre. The following three years he secured an equally good yield, the 5th year his crop was entirely destroyed by hail, and the 6th or last year he secured 11 bushels of wheat per acre, which he estimated as half a crop. During the six successive years he has received four and one-half first-class crops, which he estimates as the percentage of success and failure that may be expected in Dakota grain farming. This record is as good as any agricultural section in the country can produce on an equal number of years of successive grain raising. The Macnider farm is but four miles from Bismarck and was sold last year for \$16,000 cash, since which the purchaser has refused \$21,000 for it. When Dakota farmers begin to practice diversified farming and raise stock, they can well afford to have a failure of the grain crop one and one-half years in every six, and can even then yearly accumulate a good bank account.

FREE LANDS.

Particulars and Details as to Their Whereabouts in the Great Bismarck District.

Register Rea Submits an Accurate Statement of the Lands Taken and Vacant.

One Corner of Dakota the Size of Ohio, or Forty-five Thousand Square Miles.

An Official Paper.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., March 20.—The Bismarck district is one of the largest in the United States, covering an area equal to the state of Ohio, or about 4,000 square miles. The Northern Pacific railroad runs directly through this district, striking it on the east line of range sixty-seven, eighteen miles west of Jamestown, and running to the Montana line of the territory. The railroad's course is almost a bee line. The land grant of the Northern Pacific extends on either side of the road bed for forty miles, with an indemnity limit of ten miles in lieu of lands lost in other states and territories by a former occupation upon the part of the settler or the government. This indemnity limit within our district will undoubtedly be all absorbed by the company as far as the odd sections are concerned, to which they are entitled. Within railroad limits, as we have heretofore understood them, there are about 5,000,000 acres of government land still available to the actual settler. The great bulk of these lands has not yet been surveyed but the surveys are moving forward as rapidly as the immigration.

THE GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY of this belt is undulating and rolling prairie, until we reach the "bad lands" on the Little Missouri, where the remarkable formations make general farming and extensive agriculture impractical. These lands, however, are available for sheep and cattle ranges and are already utilized by several hundred ranchmen, including the herds of the gallant Frenchman, Marquis de Mores. The settlements of this district thus far are limited to fifty miles on either side of the Northern Pacific, excepting a few ranches up and down the Missouri river. Northwest of Jamestown, in Foster and Wells counties, there are excellent lands, well settled, with Carrington and Sisseton as their local villages and trading points. This section is reached by the Jamestown & Northern railway and has a great deal of rich land, peculiarly adapted to wheat raising, yet untaken, and ready for the spring rush that is confidently expected. In the vicinity of Windsor on the Northern Pacific, the government land is nearly all untaken and subject to pre-emption and homestead entries. West of Windsor, until we reach Tappen, the settlement is sparse, and all the land that is adapted to general farming, including cattle and sheep, is practically unimproved and unclaimed. At Tappen, the seat of the big Troy farm of 6,500 acres, at Dawson and Steele, the country seat, all in Kidder county, there is a considerable number of people occupying the lands immediately in the vicinity of those places. North of them the settlements extend for twenty miles and south for ten miles, but they do not cover all the lands, as the pioneers pick their claims, naturally having the first choice they take the best. But it is not to be understood from this fact that there are no good claims remaining untaken within the limits of these settlements. Kidder county is full of lakes with a large percentage of its soil subject to wheat raising and the most varied agriculture.

IN BURLEIGH COUNTY

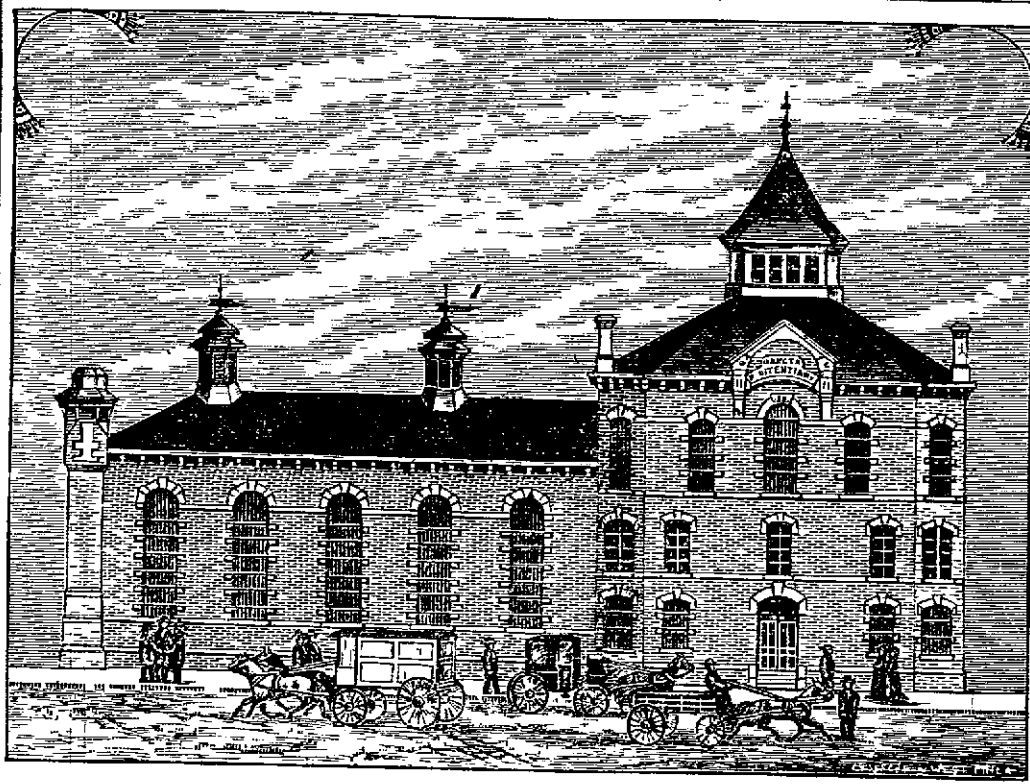
The settlements run up the Missouri river to McLean county, as down the Missouri to Emmets, and east along the Missouri to Steele. Of the country on the road there are three ranges, or eighteen miles, east and west, only thinly settled. All of northeastern Burleigh is un-surveyed and unoccupied. Four townships in southeastern Burleigh the same, therefore right under the shadow of the capital there is yet plenty of good government land vacant. The Fort Revere reservation is settled by the two persons community in the district, but until the question of a disposal is determined, more people will be slow to go north. Furthermore, the railroad company claim the odd sections, the government delaying the legitimacy of their claim. In Logan county, south of Kidder, eleven townships have been surveyed and the plots placed on line this week. A starting point, called Sage City, is located in township 13, range 76, in the neighborhood of three or four railroad surveys. A few people have taken claims there and more are expected this spring. In Emmets county there are eight townships surveyed and about one-fourth of the land taken in those townships. With important township being very new, is not all entered. There is a settlement on Bear creek, called Winchester, south of the central part of the county. In this county, as in Logan, the lands are nearly

ALL OPEN.

Going north from Bismarck, into McLean county, we find nearly all the lands in nine townships entered—homesteads and pre-emptions. Several more townships will be surveyed in this county next summer. The outlook for new settlers there is very encouraging. Crossing the river to Mercer county we find the land adjacent to the Missouri river taken up and the Kuitze river for a short distance, but the great mass of the public domain of this county is unclaimed, and much of it on the Kuitze is a good as can be found in Dakota. There is water power on this river and good lignite coal accessible to the settler. Morton county, opposite Burleigh with Mandan as its county seat, there are possibly in all a dozen townships, more or less taken up. The best settlements are in the vicinity of Mandan, New Salem, Sims, and Glenfild. There is more vacant land in Morton county than in any other county on the line of the road, and it is by far the largest in area of the organized counties. The mines, at which the lignite coal is secured, are located at Sims, a town where they not only mine coal, but manufacture brick and terra cotta trimmings. In Stark county there are settlements at Richardson, Taylor, Gladstone and Dickinson. Dickinson is the county seat. The government lands at these points are not taken beyond five miles, except in a few instances. There are plenty of lands vacant within ten miles of the road at any point west of the Missouri river, and at many stations land can be had at one, two, three and four miles. The truth is the newcomer can get almost as good claims as if he had arrived two or three years ago.

THE SETTLEMENTS

in this district are not gathered together in any particular locality, but are scattered along the Northern Pacific for two hundred miles. In Billings county there is a farming community at Billfield and a cattle center at Medora on the Little Missouri river. There are no lands surveyed north of Fort Stevenson. Immigration this year will be limited to the counties through which the Northern Pacific runs, and McLean, Mercer, and Emmets, on the Missouri river, and Logan, southeast of Bismarck, on the line of the



NORTH DAKOTA PENITENTIARY AT BISMARCK.

proposed railways from Aberdeen and Ordway. We have reports of colonies and large parties booked for Emmets, McLean, Mercer and Morton, also the usual additions to Stutsman, Kidder, Burleigh, Stark and Billings.

There is a bill now pending in congress reducing the price of government lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific grant to \$1.25 per acre. It is believed that this measure will become a law, and in that event we can safely count upon a large increase of people. The passage of that law will put us upon an equal footing with the other land districts of the territory. It will reduce the purchase price on 160 acres \$200—will decrease the entry fee on a homestead from \$18 to \$14, and will reduce the final payment on a five year homestead proof from \$8 to \$4. It is both a large and a small benefit, and in the case of the settlers, unconditional justice. The bill pending in congress abolishing the pre-emption law will undoubtedly pass at this session if reached upon the calendar. The timber culture law has already been repealed by the senate, and if reached in the house will stand a fair show of following the old pre-emption act that has stood so long, but has finally become a useless affair. With these repeals there will remain only the homestead law, confining the settler to 160 acres from the government, but not limiting him in his right to purchase railroad or other deeded lands.

JOHN A. REA.

MCLEAN COUNTY.

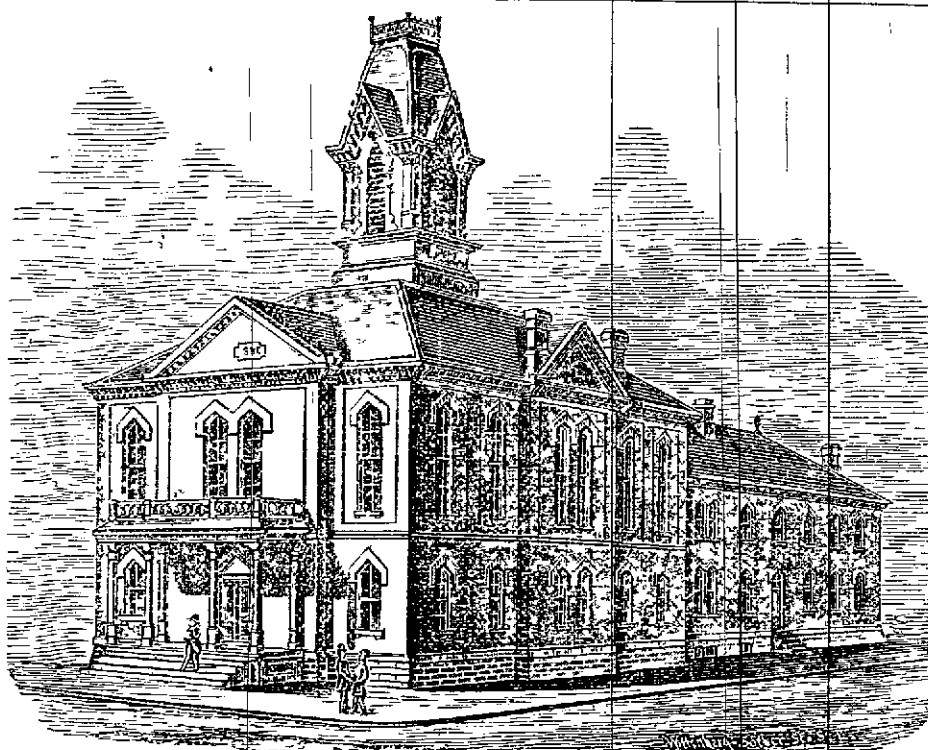
An intelligent resident of McLean county has just returned from a trip all over the settled country lying north of us, and informs the TRIBUNE that in his trip he visited many of the homes of settlers. In every instance he found them comfortably situated for the winter, with plenty of food and fuel, and all living in bright anticipation of a glorious future. Every settler with whom he conversed was contented, and they all spoke highly of the country and their future prospects. The tables at which our informant sat were bountifully supplied with good, wholesome, nutritious food, the people were warmly and comfortably clothed, and every home bore an air of rural comfort that was pleasing to the eye.

The inexhaustible beds of lignite coal, which underlies so much of this locality, are of untold value to the settler. It makes excellent fuel, and can be supplied at a remarkably low cost. This coal is being largely used in lieu of wood, and for both heating and cooking purposes it meets every requirement. The veins crop out so numerous all over the land that almost every vicinity can have a mine of its own, and an inexhaustible supply of fuel right at its doors. These immense deposits of lignite stretch far away on every side, and their value to the country can never be estimated.

The tales of suffering which emanate from the brains of chronic grumblers and find their way into the eastern press are the veriest bosh. Our settlers are living in a condition of comfort that tens of thousands of the poorer classes in the east would envy, and they stand ready at any time to bear cheering and willing testimony to the assertion. Their homes are comfortable, and each settler knows full well that the broad acres which he has taken up but wait the touch of the plow and the magic air of spring and summer to pour golden wealth into his grasp. Each one feels as feels the prisoner after leaving the close confines of his dreary home and again going forth into the air. In their eastern homes they were crowded upon a few acres that would barely produce a subsistence for their families, and since they have thrown off the fetters of confinement and elbowed their way out of the overcrowded districts to a broad land of peace and plenty, they feel as happy as birds set free from a cage. They stand in their doorways and gaze with rapture-kindled eyes over the broad, outstretching expanse of arable land which they can call their own, and no monarch ever gazed over his peopled empire with a greater feeling of pride than that which wells up in their grateful hearts. And when the suns of summering with golden gleam their fields of "No. 1 hard," they will sit at eventide with their happy, contented families about them, look over the beautiful picture as the waving grain heaves to and fro in the balmy air in graceful undulations and thank God for guiding them to the land of peace and plenty; the great land of promise; the famed wonderland of the Dakotahs.

This is no imaginative dream nor idle word picture. It is no overdrawn exaggeration of the pen launched heartlessly forth to trap the unwary—it is an undisputable reality backed up by the experience of thousands who are living in affluence within the confines of our heaven-favored territory. The verdict of every settler who has raised a crop of this wonderful grain which is attracting the attention of the world, will coincide with every view of the matter which the

TRIBUNE has ever flashed from its columns. It is true that we want immigration, but the TRIBUNE will never prostitute its bright pages by imprinting upon them false and criminal misrepresentations. We desire to see our great territory filled up with prosperous, industrious and skilled farmers, and we will use our best endeavors to bring them here by publishing the pure truth, undefiled by the least tinge of falsehood. No exaggeration is necessary. The established facts are so wonderful in themselves that they awaken incredulity wherever they are circulated. At times we are led to think it would be prudent to suppress many things which are known to be facts, simply because the dwellers in the



BURLEIGH COUNTY COURT HOUSE AT BISMARCK.

peopled east find it difficult to credit the wonderful stories that reach their listening ears. They sound to them like the fairy tales of old, and they cannot but form an analogy while holding them up in comparison with these books of fabled story.

A tide of immigration will pour in upon us in the spring, and those who come and settle upon our lands and make their homes here, will, ere the frosts of autumn again turn the emerald grasses to gold, join heartily and joyfully with the TRIBUNE in singing in glad poems their praises of this great wonderland of the world.

One of the greatest advantages within the reach of the citizens of the Missouri river and western portion of North Dakota will be found in the native coal, which is found in unlimited quantities at almost every point in these regions in beds ranging from a few inches to four feet in thickness.

The principal mines from which supplies are drawn are situated at Sims, forty miles west of Bismarck. A mine owned by O. W. Bennett has recently been opened only two miles from Bismarck. Another underlying the bluff on which Fort A. Lincoln is situated was worked some years ago, and the mines in the vicinity of Fort Stevenson have been worked ever since the establishment of that post.

The coal is a lignite—a newer formation of coal than the bituminous coals—but as well adapted to general use.

It is delivered to families at \$4.50 per ton in small lots, or delivered on the track in Bismarck in car load lots at \$3 per ton.

With stoves adapted to its use it gives much better satisfaction and does not cost half as much as wood, which sells at from \$3.50 to \$6 per cord, and less than one fourth as much as the hard coal, which sells at \$14 per ton.

To burn the lignite successfully requires only a stove adapted to its use, some knowledge of the coal, and a little common sense. It will make a hotter fire than wood; will last longer, and will heat a room as quickly.

With a proper stove and a good draft there is no bad smell, and no more dust than will be encountered in the use of other coal.

It is used very generally in Bismarck for heating purposes; is used to some extent in cook stoves and very largely in engines by the railroad.

It is found in almost unlimited quantities in northwestern Dakota and eastern Montana, and is within the reach of almost every settler.

The largest farm in north Dakota is the Grandia farm, near Grand Forks,

Advertisements.

FIRE INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.

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DAKOTA, DAKOTA, DAKOTA,

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A. T. SHERWOOD & CO.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

Raymond's Block, Main Street, BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

Houses and Lots sold at Public or Private Sale Money carefully invested. Loans negotiated. Houses Rented and Rents Collected. Insurance placed with first-class companies.

STAGE LINE.

THE "OLD RELIABLE"

DIETRICH OMNIBUS LINE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1873.

Runs in connection with Missouri River Transportation Companies to and from Steamboat Landing and between Bismarck and Mandan and other points. Oldest bus line in North Dakota. Mr. Dietrich came to Burleigh County in 1839, and is the oldest white settler in Bismarck.

WEAVER LUMBER COMPANY.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber and Building Material. Bismarck, Dakota.

PAUNCE & BANNERMAN.

HOUSE SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

Fresco PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, GRASSING AND KALSOMINING.

Cor Seventh and Meigs streets, BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

T. H. JOSLIN.

TOBACCONIST

Sole Agent for Banner Tobacco Co. Same E. Scott, Ben Haxto, and other fine Spanish Cigars at wholesale only. Salesroom No 3 Slatery block.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE.

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EMIGRANTS

En route for Northern, Central or Southern Dakota, should buy tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road from Chicago. It is the only line reaching all parts of the Territory. Magnificent trains, quick time and low fares. To reach Bismarck, buy tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northern Pacific.

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STEELE, DAKOTA.

ATTORNEY, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER

A large list of Farming Lands for sale. Loans negotiated. Correspondence solicited.

J. R. LACEY.

ARCHITECT

Room 3, Dakota Block, Bismarck, D. T.

HARMONIA HALL.

DEUTSCHE WIRTHSCHAFT

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

—VAL. SCHRECK, PROPRIETOR.

MASON & CONOVER.

Dealers in BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOBACCO, CIGARS, Notions, Etc.

Postoffice News Depot, Bismarck, D. T.

M. R. SOUTHWAY.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

And Dealer in Hair Goods.

LOUIS C. PETTIT.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Microscopic examinations for latent diseases of the Lungs, Blood and Kidneys.

Office in Dakota Block.

JOHN YEGEN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

And dealer in All Kinds of Country Produce.

DUNN & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Main Street, Bismarck.

ALLEN & BARNES.

COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

BISMARCK PLANING MILL.

Manufacturers of STORM SASH, SHUTTERS AND BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, DRESSED LUMBER, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES.

Scroll sawing and turning a specialty. Mill corner of Eighth and Meigs streets. KEEFE, THOMPSON & HACKETT.

The Bismarck Tribune.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

So GREAT was the demand for the Illustrated issue that the whole edition of 10,000 copies was exhausted before noon of the day following its publication. From all parts of the United States requests have been forwarded for copies of this issue, which coupled with the local demand for over 20,000 more copies, has justified a second edition of at least 25,000 copies, and as the forms will be left standing, probably this number will be swelled to 50,000. It speaks volumes for the business enterprise of the citizens of Bismarck, that this paper is set up and printed at home. The TRIBUNE's equipment for fine commercial and newspaper printing, book binding, blank book manufacturing, etc., is complete. This paper which is printed by steam on a new fast press, speaks for the efficiency of the mechanical force. The TRIBUNE is the oldest newspaper in North Dakota and receives the full associated press news. The weekly edition is sent to any address for \$2 per annum. As Bismarck is the capital of Dakota and the center of the greatest land district in the world, where there is still open for settlement a region as large as the state of Ohio, those wanting complete and reliable information can hardly afford to do without the leading paper.

The Capital National Bank.

This strong financial institution, located and occupying the whole of the first floor of the new Capital block, opened up for business about October 1, 1883, and from that day its success has been assured, and its business all that could have been desired. There is no institution in the city better offered or more carefully managed than the Capital National Bank. Those in the immediate charge of its affairs are courteous and spare no pains to please and accommodate its patrons, as all those having financial transactions with the bank can testify.

The board of directors is composed of some of the wealthiest and most successful men in the territory, and the officers have all previously been connected with large and successful financial institutions. The president, Gov. Ordway, well known to our people, was for many years president of the Kearse National bank, located in his native town in New Hampshire, afterwards for twelve years sergeant-at-arms and disbursing officer of the United States house of representatives at Washington.

Mr. Eber H. Bly, vice president, is too well known in financial circles throughout Dakota to need any recommendation. Mr. Bly has successfully managed some of the largest financial operations during the past ten years that have been transacted in this section of the country, and is the well known proprietor of the Sheridan house.

Mr. E. H. Wilson, the cashier, now known to most of the people of Bismarck as a competent man for the position to which he was chosen, came to this city from Pennsylvania, where for the past twenty years he has been engaged in the business of banking. Some fifteen years since assisting in the organization of the Indiana county deposit bank, which proved to be one of the most successful banks in that great state, he was from its organization in 1869 until the summer of 1881, its cashier, when he became affected with the western fever, which resulted in his location in this city.

The board of directors, in addition to the president and vice president, is composed of such solid men as Alexander McKenzie, Elijah Coffin, Alexander Hughes, Geo. L. Ordway and Chas. W. Thompson. With such men at the head of the Capital National Bank, there need be no fears of the solvency of the institution, and the patrons may feel certain of liberal treatment.

Business Enterprise.

The success of any city depends greatly upon the character of its business men and their enterprise and business methods. It is the shrewd business man who first makes a note of the advantages possessed by embryo cities, and if they take advantage of their observations they are almost certain to meet with a rich reward. Such a business man is Mr. Frank Frisby, one of the leading druggists and merchants of the capital city. Mr. Frisby is a former business man and prominent citizen of Atchison, Kansas, but one year ago, becoming impressed with the future commercial importance of Bismarck, he removed to this city and purchased the drug store and business formerly conducted by W. A. Hollembach. The stock of goods was at once enlarged and the store renovated, and today Mr. Frisby is recognized as one of the leading merchants of the northwest. His stock of goods is complete in every detail, and his success is largely due to the fact that he was one of the first merchants of the city to recognize the fact that in order to extend his trade it was necessary to sell goods at the smallest possible margin of profit. Mr. Frisby at once made war on high prices, and by advertising liberally established such a trade that his competitors were compelled to sell goods at a smaller margin of profit than usual or be driven from the field. Besides his large line of pure drugs and proprietary medicines, Mr. Frisby has a most complete stock of toilet and fancy articles, toys, bric a brac and fancy goods. In the line of albums, toilet sets, hand mirrors, etc., Mr. Frisby has a stock that is not excelled, and besides these he always has a thousand and one articles, embracing all of the latest novelties, that are suitable for holiday, wedding or birthday gifts. One large show case is also exclusively devoted to choice brands of imported and domestic cigars, which are sold at both wholesale and retail. Mr. Frisby, in this respect, caters to the taste of his gentlemen friends and many customers, and it is already a well established fact that if one invariably wants a good cigar and a reliable brand, it is necessary to purchase the same at Frisby's drug store. At the present season of the year Mr. Frisby is making a specialty of his wall paper trade, and during the spring renovation of residences, offices and stores, will sell at prices lower than ever. Like his other goods Mr. Frisby buys his wall paper at the largest manufacturers for cash, and never purchases any old stock or undesirable patterns. His line of wall paper and ceiling decorations are conceded to be as complete as can be found in any stock in the northwest, and the same can be said of his paints, oils and varnishes. In every branch of Mr. Frisby's business, and on each class of goods the same excellent business management and low prices prevail. The store is centrally located at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, and the newcomers as well as the old residents, are certain, if they consult their best interests, to become customers of Mr. Frisby.

A BRICK TOWN.

Such is the Prosperous Village of Sims, Forty Miles West of Bismarck.

Over \$130,000 in Improvements Last Year, with Prospects of Double that Amount in 1884.

The Town's Industries, Output of Coal, Manufacture of Pressed Brick, Terra Cotta, Etc.

The Record of a Single Year.

Sims, with its coal mines, pressed brick, tiling, terra cotta, pottery and fire brick works, was surveyed and platted May 1st, 1883. This is the base of supply of native coal for domestic use, for that part of Dakota situated contiguous to the line of the Northern Pacific and its branches, as well as the supply of the locomotives, which use two-thirds of this coal mixed with one-third of eastern coal. The shipments this year to date amount to 10,017,300 pounds. The receipts of private freight amount to 405,935 pounds. The railroad receipts amount to \$2,767.15. These shipments do not include the shipments of brick and terra cotta, which will commence in the course of twenty days and which last year amounted to over five millions of pounds, and this year, beyond a doubt, will be about fifteen millions of pounds.

The coal company employ about 150 men, and the brick company this season will employ about the same number; besides which the mechanics and laborers occupied in building will number about 300. The amount paid for labor by the two enterprises is from ten to fifteen thousand dollars per month.

President Villard's report of the Northern Pacific for last year showed that the TONNAGE OF FREIGHT RECEIVED AND SHIPPED, and the number of passengers arriving and departing, were greater than those of any town between the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, with the exception of Mandan, and the shipments were far in excess of it. Last year improvements amounted to \$130,000.

The out-put of coal for 1883 was 24,805 tons, and the average increase in out-put is about 200 per cent. per annum.

The shipments of brick amounted to a million and a half, besides large quantities of terra cotta. The Carson Pressed Brick and Lime company have been manufacturing brick and terra cotta all winter, and last summer ran their works night and day and were absolutely unable to fill their orders. They have this year doubled their capital stock and are increasing the capacity of the works as rapidly as possible. The superior quality of their clays (12 different kinds being stratified on their property, which burn from deep red to the lightest gray,) enable successful competition with distant points, large quantities of brick and terra cotta being under contract for St. Paul and Minneapolis, in competition with the St. Louis pressed brick. Underneath the clay deposit is a seven-foot vein of coal with which the clays are burned. The brick company are about to put in electric lights, and work night and day the coming season.

THE FARMING COUNTRY TRIBUTARY TO SIMS is gently undulating, with a good rich black loam from two to five feet deep resting on a subsoil of heavy bedded clays. The grass and natural vegetation is luxuriant, and this section, besides being specially adapted to the raising of cereals and roots, is an excellent stock country, being well watered, with sufficient timber for shelter. The water is of the finest quality, the creeks all being fed by springs. There is also an abundance of prairie hay. There are a number of stock ranches on the Heart and Cannon-ball rivers, with plenty of room for hundreds more.

Sims has the only mineral spring known in this section of the country, flowing a volume of water amounting to several hundred gallons a minute. The principal ingredients are sulphur and iron. Bath houses for the accommodation of the public, will be erected early in the spring, as also the general hospital of the coal interests, at which patients in need of the mineral waters, will be treated.

Arrangements are now being made for the erection of a large flouring mill and elevator. A foundry will also be established here in the near future. There is an excellent stone quarry on the town site, from which the stone for foundations is being taken.

Among the new towns which have come to the front during the past year, Sims, which is situated forty miles west of Bismarck, on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, deserves a prominent place. Ten months ago it consisted simply of the mine building, with here and there a miner's house, but today it boasts of an attractive and well planned town-site, with a handsome public park and cemetery donated by the coal interests, with large and SUBSTANTIAL BRICK BUILDINGS, and evidences of thrift and prosperity. Among the principal edifices may be mentioned the Oakes hotel, newly furnished and running, which is a new three-story brick building costing \$15,000. A handsome brick school house, erected at a cost of \$5,000, capable of seating 200 pupils, with a present attendance of about forty scholars.

A general store, drug store, clothing store and bank building, and general office building of the Northern Pacific Coal company, whose headquarters are here, and from which point are operated their mines at Little Missouri, Lignite, M. T., three mines in the Bozeman mountains, and mines in the Bull mountains. The residence portion of the town is substantial and attractive, the houses being largely of brick. They are built for the future as well as the present, and in common with the whole town, are planned on a liberal scale. The foundation is already in for the new church, which will be finished early this spring, at a cost of from \$5,000 to \$7,000. Educational facilities are to be maintained at the highest standard.

There are not houses enough today to accommodate the inhabitants, or stores for those desirous of engaging in business, and fifty houses could be rented within a week, at a rental of from 15 to 20 per cent. on the investment, and rents of houses occupied by employees of the coal and brick companies are collected by said companies for their owners. Sims has a solid basis for the prosperity already attained and awaiting her in the future.

ONE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE which Sims has over its competitors is its cheap fuel. The possibilities which this opens up are well nigh incalculable. It is bound to be an important manufacturing centre, with all

which that implies—the busy wheels of industry being set in motion by the wonderful deposit with which nature has underlain the fields of Dakota. It has not the immense water power which has made Minneapolis, but like Pittsburg it has the material for steam power, both cheap and abundant, with a surrounding country which naturally gravitates toward it, and which may well look to it as a source of supplies. All looking for a good investment for their money are advised to visit Sims. Seeing has thus far been believing, with handsome returns and promise of better things in the future.

Advertisements.

BANK. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Pres. W. A. DILLON, Cash. H. R. PORTER, Vice Pres. F. W. McKINNEY, Asst. Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

Capital, \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits 40,000.

DIRECTORS: G. H. FAIRCHILD, H. R. PORTER, ASA FISHER, DAN EISENBERG, H. F. DOUGLAS.

CORRESPONDENTS:

American Exchange Nat. Bank, New York, National German American, St. Paul, First National Bank, Chicago, Merchants Nat. Bank, St. Paul.

EXCHANGE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE. COLLECTIONS RECEIVED PROMPT ATTENTION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ON ANY BUSINESS IN OUR LINE.

Ocean Steamboat tickets.

BANK.

CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK.

Hon. N. G. ORDWAY, Pres. EBER H. BLY, Vice Pres. E. H. WILSON, Cashier.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000. Paid Up Capital, \$50,000.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

Accounts Solicited. Deposits received subject to check and interest allowed on Time Deposits.

United States, Territorial, Municipal, County and School Bonds bought and sold. Drafts on the principal cities of the United States bought and sold. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

DIRECTORS:

GOV. N. G. ORDWAY, EBER H. BLY, ALEX. MCKENZIE, HON. ALEX. HUGHES, CHAS. W. THOMPSON, GEO. L. ORDWAY, E. H. WILSON.

Capital Block, Bismarck, Dak.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

Corner Fourth and Meigs Sts.,

BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

JOHN A. McLEAN, President. E. McMAHON, Cashier.

A General Banking Business Transacted

—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE— BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Collections at all accessible points promptly made and remitted for.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants and others received on favorable terms.

MELLON BROTHERS.

BANKERS

BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

R. B. MELLON, G. N. MELLON, D. W. DICKNEY, Cashier.

—TRANSACTION—

—GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS—

Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canada. Accounts of merchants and others solicited.

CORRESPONDENTS:

Bank of America, New York; Continental National, Chicago; Capital Bank, St. Paul; Mellon & Sons Bank, Pittsburg.

G. H. FAIRCHILD.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

Aetna, Hartford, Conn. Orient, Hartford, Conn. Fire Association, Philadelphia. American, Philadelphia. N. Y. Underwriters Agency, New York. Phoenix, New York. Springfield, Springfield, Mass. American Central, St. Louis, Mo. Fireman's Fund, San Francisco. Germania, New York. St. Paul F. & M., St. Paul, Minn. Commercial Union, London. North British & Mercantile, London. Queen, London. Western Assurance, Toronto. Travelers Life & Accident, Hartford, Conn.

Advertisements.

BISMARCK LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

BISMARCK LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

FRANK B. ALLEN, Pres. OFFICERS: MARQUIS DE MORES, Vice-Prest. RICHARD B. MELLON, Treas. FRANK LAWALL, Sec.

Loans made on city and country real estate. Money loaned for non-residents on first mortgage in name of investor. Interest collected and remitted. Taxes of the mortgagor looked after. Charge and management taken of real property belonging to non-residents, and all matters of investors given careful attention.

For full particulars send for circular containing articles of incorporation and other information.

REAL ESTATE.

WHITLEY, LILLY & McNEAL,

Owners of Additions to

BISMARCK

—AND—

STEELE.

City Lots at Flat Prices. Railroad and Government Lands. Settlers Located. Money to Loan.

Office—CENTRAL BLOCK, BISMARCK.

INVESTMENTS MADE FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

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REAL ESTATE.

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AND AGENTS FOR

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THE CENTRAL LOCATION OF THE ADDITIONS PLATTED BY US WILL BE SEEN BY A GLANCE AT THE PLAT OF BISMARCK. STRANGERS IN THE CITY SEEKING INFORMATION WILL FIND OUR OFFICE AT THE CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS

BISMARCK NATIONAL BANK.

J. W. RAYMOND, Pres. JUSTUS BRAGG, Vice-Prest. W. B. BELL, Cash.

THE BISMARCK NATIONAL BANK,

Established May 8, 1882. Successor to the Bank of Bismarck, the oldest bank in North Dakota.

CAPITAL, \$50,000.

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$20,000.

DIRECTORS:

JUSTUS BRAGG, H. J. WHITLEY, WM. HARMON, ALEX. MCKENZIE, F. J. CALL, W. B. BELL, J. W. RAYMOND.

CORRESPONDENTS:

First National Bank, New York, First National and Capital Banks, St. Paul, Merchants National Bank, Chicago, Security Bank, Minneapolis.

Bills of Exchange on all the principal cities of the United States, London, and all parts of Europe.

Interest allowed on time deposits. Taxes paid for non residents. Agents for two of the principal European steamship lines.

REAL ESTATE.

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OFFICE IN CENTRAL BLOCK.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY, FARM LANDS, LOANS.

CAREFUL BUSINESS.

SMALL COMMISSIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—First National Bank, Bismarck, Merchants National Bank, Bismarck.

REAL ESTATE.

HARVEY HARRIS,

—REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER.—

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN AND AROUND BISMARCK FOR SALE.

Property for sale in Mandan, Sims, Steele and Sterling. Houses built. Rents collected. Taxes paid. Investments made, and particular attention paid to the interests of non-residents. Loans negotiated on first mortgage security at highest rate of interest. Bismarck city property a specialty. Correspondence solicited. Reference—First National Bank and Merchants National Bank of Bismarck.

CENTRAL BLOCK,

BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

R. MACNIDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—GROCERS,—

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AGENTS FOR MCCORMACK REAPERS AND MOWERS, PITTS' BUFFALO THRASHERS.

AMES ENGINE, STUDEBAKER WAGONS

No. 54 Main Street, Bismarck, Dakota.

HURON, HURON, HURON.

Huron occupies the same relative position to South Dakota that Bismarck does to North Dakota, and will undoubtedly be

HURON

THE STATE CAPITAL

HURON

Of the new state of Dakota to be created out of that portion of the Territory south of the 46th parallel. Huron is centrally located. Huron is the railroad center of South Dakota. Huron is surrounded by the best farming lands in Dakota. Huron is a commercial and manufacturing metropolis, and is the chief city of South Dakota. For the very best farming lands, apply at the Huron Land Office. For the best real estate bargains in Dakota, apply or write to GEO. W. STERLING, the proprietor of three of the first and best additions to Huron.

THE FUTURE OF HURON IS ASSURED.

If you want a certain, safe investment, take no chances on prospective towns, but invest in Huron. Huron has a record as the most enterprising and progressive and one of the largest cities in Dakota. Write to GEO. W. STERLING, Huron, D. T., for particulars.

NEW YORK ART STORE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

OIL PAINTINGS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, MARBLE AND WOOD MANTLES,

WALL PAPERS, PICTURE FRAMES,

MOULDINGS, ETC.

C. H. PHELPS, Slattery Block, Third-st